THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XV[illegible]. | COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1888. | NUMBER 4[illegible]

WAR ON THE BORDER.

Alarming Telegrams Sent from the Border of Texas.

Rio Grande City in Possession of an Armed Mexican Mob.

Federal Troops and Rangers Ordered Forward for Protection.

Fort Ringgold Menaced by the Blood-thirsty Invaders.

The Border Difficulty.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The Herald's Austin, Texas, special says: A day Sunday and Monday most alarming telegrams continued to pour in on Governor Ross informing him that there was war bloody and fierce raging on the Texas frontier and Rio Grande City had been for the past twenty-four hours in possession of an armed Mexican mob. All telegrams came either from Kelsey, county judge of Starr county, or the sheriff, and each succeeding one was more startling and sensational than the other. A demand for troops immediately. The country in plain words is rampant. Anarchy runs riot on the border and the lives of American citizens in that section are in imminent peril.

This extraordinary and sensational state of affairs had its origin in a fatal encounter in Rio Grande City last Saturday between Catarino E. Garza, editor of El Commercio Mexicano, and a United States revenue officer, Victor Sebree. In the fight Sebree shot and killed Garza, who was very popular along the Rio Grande, and as a result the Mexicans rose in revolt and endeavored to lynch Sebree. The Texas officials, however, saved him for the time from the fury of the mob and wired Governor Ross as follows:

"Great riot raging here. Armed men parading the streets. Send state rangers or call on United States troops at Fort Ringgold." This dispatch was followed by another from J. W. Kennedy, member of the legislature, as follows: "Send available troops you can at once. Armed Mexicans in control of the city and county."

Still later one was received saying: "A fight has just taken place. Two Mexicans and one American killed. Mexicans now demand the American delivered to them. Riot prevented by placing American under arrest."

Another telegram reads: "Over one hundred and fifty armed Mexicans attempting to lynch Sebree. Send rangers at once. Riot still continues."

Rio Grande City is eighty miles from the nearest railway station. It is extremely difficult to reach it. Gov. Ross has ordered the entire ranger force of Texas to proceed with all possible haste to the scene. Mexicans number ten to one of the white citizens in that section. There is no telling to what excesses they will resort, especially as they have no difficulty in escaping to Mexico. Gov. Ross also telegraphed all sheriffs of all counties on the border or contiguous to proceed by forced marches to the troubled district and take armed posses with them. He likewise telegraphed the San Antonio Rifles, Belknap Rifles and Houston Light Guards to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. It is believed there will be a general massacre of Texas citizens unless United States troops from Fort Ringgold come to the rescue. The event is likely to lead to international complications. Last night Governor Ross said the situation was extremely grave, and the absence of advices for several hours gave rise to the worst fears.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—This morning Secretary Thompson received the following from the collector of customs at Brownsville, Tex., dated 23d inst.: "The situation at Rio Grande City is precarious but quiet to-day, pending conference of a committee from the mob with the sheriff. If no agreement is reached, United States troops will probably be needed to-night. It is desired to have them ready to protect the town, at the request of the sheriff of Starr county. State troops will reach there Wednesday. Inspector Sebree and Deputy Marshal [illegible] are still in Fort Ringgold."

Secretary Thompson this afternoon transmitted copies of telegrams received from the collector on the subject to the acting secretary of war, with a request that he take such action as may be deemed necessary for the protection of life and property at Rio Grande City.

The acting secretary of war this afternoon ordered United States troops sent to Rio Grande City.

Gale on the Atlantic Coast.

BOSTON, September 26.—A violent wind and rain storm is raging along the whole New England coast this morning. Telegraph wires are down in all directions. The damage will be large.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., September 26.—The storm is the most violent for a long time. A large number of vessels are anchored in the outer harbor. Many will go ashore if the storm continues.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., September 26.—The wind has increased to hurricane force. A fishing schooner dragged ashore on Rocky Neck and will probably bilge. The weather is so thick it is impossible to see anything in the harbor. It is rumored three vessels have gone ashore at Eastern Point.

BOSTON, September 26.—Rain began to fall in Boston at 9 o'clock this morning, and between 2 and 2:30 it was very heavy. The record at noon was nearly two inches, which is about 35 per cent of the average rainfall for September. The wind reached the force of a gale, and a hundred vessels took refuge in Boston harbor. It is believed that not a large number of the vessels which left Portland, Boothbay, Gloucester and neighboring points on Monday and Tuesday were caught in the gale last night, as the weather had been threatening for many preceding hours. In neighboring cities the streets were flooded, cellars filled and boats in the harbors blown from their moorings. At Gloucester and Rockport the gale was terrific, and the rain was a deluge, converting the streets into rivers. The sea ran higher than was ever known before and spray was thrown hundreds of feet in air.

Lawlessness in Canada.

MONTREAL, Can., September 26.—News reached the city late last night of a serious riot in County Compton. Contractors on a section of the Hereford branch railway drew a check for $25,000 from the company on account of construction on Saturday last and left the country with the proceeds. They had in their employ over 700 Italian laborers, who had not been paid a cent of wages since August first and were in a destitute condition. As soon as the unpaid foreigners learned of the departure of their employers they became desperate and when yesterday morning the railway company attempted to resume the work of construction they flatly refused to do so, and at once began to destroy all they could lay hands on. They threatened to destroy it unless paid. A party of citizens with some Hungarians employed by the railroad company interfered to save the railway property. A desperate fight followed. One Italian and four Hungarians were killed and between thirty and forty injured. The people are terror stricken and have fled leaving their houses and goods behind them. At last advices the Italians were pillaging the desolate houses.

The 58th battalion of Sherwood this evening by special train for the scene of trouble. The latest information is to the effect that the Italians have now assembled at Pannettsville on the border between Canada and the United States, and are holding in their possession a number of construction cars and other material, having placed a strong guard over them. They removed a number of rails from the tracks, after having chased away the track layers. So far they have not crossed into the United States but they intend to do so. They have also threatened to kill General Manager Sweet should he cross over into Canada. Volunteers are scattered over a large portion of the surrounding country but they are very short of ammunition. Several cases are on the way from Montreal. The Hereford railway, now under construction, is to run from Sawyerville, Quebec, to West Stewartstown, N. H.

Conspiracy of Railroad Employes.

DENVER, September 26.—The Times says: Considerable excitement was created among railroad employes to-day by the circulation of a report which is understood to have come from a reliable source, that interesting revelations of a conspiracy between certain employes of the Union Pacific to swindle the company will soon be made. Some time ago the Union Pacific began a series of investigations, which resulted in the retirement of a few trainmen and others otherwise employed. The information was to-day obtained that a conspiracy for systematic robbery has been discovered upon one of the Colorado lines, in which several employes of long standing are said to be implicated. U. S. Marshal Hill has been working up the case for some time. It is claimed that he has connected three or four conductors and two or more station agents with the robbery. One of the conductors claimed to be implicated in the affair is said to have been located in Illinois by the marshal, one in Missouri and the others are still in the state. The station agents named in the conspiracy are yet at their posts, unaware of the investigation. It is claimed by the discoverer that one of the agents has pocketed the proceeds of two hundred cars of coal within the past year, by making false returns to the company, reporting it as used on locomotives or having been sold to customers. Overweights were charged, or a part of the weight kept back, and the amount representing the surplus pocketed by the agents. It is also stated that conductors and agents have been engaged in a conspiracy on the old ticket racket. It is claimed that as high as sixteen tickets have been held out by one conductor on one trip and returned to the station and again placed on sale and the proceeds divided between conductor and agent. It is reported that one of the agents has been carrying on this business for a period of a year, and the evidence now in the possession of the United States marshal is sufficient to send him to the penitentiary. The reason that the matter has been placed in the hands of government officers is on account of the Union Pacific being an inter-state railway, and the cases will go into the United States courts.

Fiftieth Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The bill reported by Hoar on the sixth of February last, "To provide for inquests under national authority," was taken up, and George proceeded to address the senate on the subject. After reviewing the origin and history of African slavery and of the causes leading up to the war, Mr. George gave a detailed statement of the political situation in Mississippi from the days of reconstruction to the present time.

At the conclusion of his speech the bill went over without action.

Daniel addressed the senate on the resolution to refer the president's message. He said the democracy had written on its banner, "Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation," and by that sign it would conquer or fall.

A committee of conference was ordered on the deficiency bill, and Senators Hale, Allison and Cockrell were appointed.

The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Forney of Alabama presented the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Laid over.

The committee on public lands reported and the house passed, without debate, the bill to forfeit certain lands granted the Northern Pacific railroad. It provides that all lands granted the Northern Pacific by the act of July 2, 1864, except such as are adjacent to and coterminous with the road constructed prior to July 4th, 1879, except right of way through the remainder of the route, including necessary grounds for station buildings, etc., excepting also lands included within the limits of village, town or city, be declared forfeited and restored to the public domain because of failure of the company to perform the conditions on which the grant was made. The forfeiture is not to extend to lands adjacent to and coterminous with the completed road sold by the company prior to January 1 to bona fide purchasers for value, but the title to such lands is confirmed upon condition that all persons claiming the benefit of this section shall within one year after the passage of this act file before the register and receiver of the proper land office, subject to appeal to the commissioner of the general land office, proof of good faith, consideration, date and extent of purchase. All settlers upon the lands are authorized to acquire title to not exceeding 160 acres under the homestead laws.

The senate joint resolution appropriating $200,000 for the relief of yellow fever sufferers passed with an amendment making its object to prevent the spread of yellow fever and cholera.

A bill to donate arms and equipments to Oregon for the use of the militia of that state passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The house amendment to the senate bill appropriating $200,000 to aid yellow fever sufferers having been laid before the senate, Edmunds said he had examined it. He was very much afraid it missed the point aimed at, that was the capacity to use any of the money in aid of those sick and in distress and danger of starvation. He hoped, therefore, that something better could be done. He moved that the senate non concur in the house amendment and ask for conference. So ordered.

Call offered resolutions instructing the committee on epidemic diseases to consider and report before adjournment of this session of congress such additional legislation as may be necessary and useful to prevent the importation of contagious or infectious disease from foreign countries on the coast boundaries of the United States and to prevent and suppress it in inter-state commerce, and for the subsistence of such persons as may be detained by public authorities.

It was ordered that when the senate adjourned to-day it be till Monday next.

The matter went over till Monday.

Sherman reported back the resolution offered by him for an inquiry as to the state of relations between the United States and Great Britain, and it was placed on the calendar.

The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

The resolution offered by Chandler for an inquiry into the last Louisiana election (involving choice of United States senators) was taken up, and after a heated discussion, in which Coke and Chandler exchanged personalities, the senate adjourned till Monday.

Smuggling of Opium.

OTTAWA, Ont., September 26.—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of customs, just returned from British Columbia, says it is quite evident a lucrative business is being done in the manufacture of prepared opium at Victoria and smuggling into the United States along the frontier. It is imported in a rough state and duty paid, so the government is powerless to remedy the evil. The importation has increased from 3,000 pounds in 1886 to 15,000 pounds in 1887, of which 90 per cent is smuggled into the United States. He thinks the United States should send detectives to Victoria to work the matter up.

The Indians' Ultimatum.

ST. PAUL, Minn., September 26.—The Evening Dispatch has a Standing Rock special which states that Chief Justice John Grass, who has more influence with his nation than any other chief, said before leaving for the Lower Brule conference that he will guarantee that every Indian on the reservation will sign the treaty if the government will pay them $1 per acre for 11,000,000 of land, but they positively refuse to come to terms at fifty cents per acre.

PUT TO THE PROOF.

Proof of the "Dollar a Day" Story of General Harrison

Challenged by the Proprietor of the Indianapolis Journal.

Two Thousand Dollars Offered to the Person Substantiating It.

Judge, Jury and Holder of the Reward to be Democrats.

The Proof Demanded.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 27.—In the fulfillment of an editorial challenge published in this morning's Journal, Harry S. New, one of the proprietors of that paper, to-day tendered to Hon. Wm. H. English, democratic candidate for the presidency in 1880, a certified check for $2000, with instructions to pay it over to any party or parties who shall establish in a judicially conducted examination that General Harrison during the railroad strike of 1887, or at any other time, said that "one dollar is enough for any working man." By the terms of to-day's challenge the matter shall be submitted to Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, democratic judge of the supreme court of Marion county, and under his direction, under the rules and procedure of his court, evidence shall be submitted to a jury of twelve democrats, free holders of Marion county. Mr. English declined to act as custodian in the matter. The Journal people state that the money will be tendered to Joseph E. McDonald as custodian on his return to the city to-morrow.

Harrison's Visitors.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 27.—General Harrison's visitors to-day came from Ohio. Delegations came from Hancock and Allen counties, and numbered several hundred. They brought six bands with them. Fifty Tippecanoe veterans accompanied the delegation, also 100 uniformed members of the Harrison and Morton battalion of Lima. General Harrison mounted the platform in University park, amid hearty cheers. He was looking refreshed, and spoke with his accustomed vigor, touching upon wages, the tariff and pauper labor.

Considering Trusts.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The house judiciary committee to-day considered the subject of trusts. There are a number of bills concerning trusts before the committee. Chairman Culberson was anxious to secure a favorable report upon his own bill, but other measures also had advocates, and as the discussion ran on the complexity of the problem began to appear, with the result of convincing the members that the subject will require very nice treatment before a measure can be framed that will avoid constitutional and other objections and yet be of avail in checking the operation of trusts.

A Successful Corner.

CHICAGO, September 27.—The Daily News will say of the remarkable advance in September wheat to-day: It is the outcome of a corner in that option by B. P. Hutchinson, who has been buying all the September wheat offered lately. As only three days remained for shorts to settle their trades in, they went into the pit this morning and began to bid against each other with the result that the price mounted rapidly. When it reached $1.25 Hutchinson sent the shorts word he had wheat to sell. They flocked to his office, where he disposed of 325,000 bushels at $1.25 in a very short time. He then, after telling those of the shorts still waiting that wheat would go to $2.00 within a week he went away to his club, leaving instructions with his brokers to sell shorts all the wheat they wanted at $1.25 or buy all they would sell at $1.24. There is a suspicion that Hutchinson also has most of the December wheat, and in consequence that option went up to $1.00.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The excitement in grain at Chicago affected the market here but little, September wheat advancing only 1½ cents.

EXCITEMENT ON THE CURBSTONE.

CHICAGO, September 27.—The excitement after adjournment was even greater than that which prevailed during the session of the board. The price was run up with wonderful rapidity above the closing price by curbstone brokers. The advance was marked by almost a street bedlam. The price reached $1.30 for September before the sidewalk trading ceased, and one deal is reported at $1.31[illegible].

Report of the Utah Commission.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Two of the members of the Utah commission, John A. McClernand and A. B. Carleton, have filed with the secretary of the interior a minority report. They also submitted a minority report last year. The report received to-day says: Reform in Utah is progressing favorably far beyond our most sanguine anticipations. Utah is coming to the front among the Rocky mountain states and territories, and may be compared favorably with any of them in the enterprise of her citizens, the fertility of her valleys, the richness of her mines, and the flourishing condition of her cities and towns. A great deal of capital is being invested in Utah by non-Mormons in city lots, farming lands and mining property, and such investments are as safe there as in any other state or territory—that is to say, there is not the slightest danger of insurrection nor in our opinion is there any danger of adverse legislation that will jeopardize personal security or property rights. Apart from sexual offenses, which are decidedly on the decrease, the Mormon people of Utah will compare favorably with other communities for peace, good order, sobriety, honesty and industry. The commissioners say in their opinion the majority of the Mormon people have wisely resolved that the practice of polygamy should be abandoned. "We are thoroughly satisfied," say the commissioners, "that the work of reformation in Utah is progressing rapidly, and that it will result in a successful issue without resort to legislation that is proscriptive of religious opinions. Our views may be epitomized in a few words: 'Punish criminal action, but religious creeds never.'" The commissioners are adverse to any further restrictive legislation by congress, believing the present laws sufficiently stringent to accomplish all that can be reasonably required of legal coercion.

The report recommends the adoption of an amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting the institution or practice of polygamy in any form in the states and territories or other places over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction. The commissioners in conclusion say: "We have no disposition to defend the Mormons against all that has been alleged against them, but believe they are entitled to be treated with justice and humanity, that they are not incorrigible, that they are subject to the influences by the same causes that have changed or ameliorated other people, churches and creeds. We also believe they have got common sense, and by the exercise of this valuable attribute they have found out that polygamy must go. We believe the great mass of the Mormon people are determined to go on with this reform, and they will accomplish the work in spite of any influence that may be attempted to be exerted by a few fanatical old polygamists."

Situation on the Border.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., September 27.—A dispatch from Rio Grande City says the sheriffs of Cameron, Hidalgo and Zapata, whose posses make a force of one hundred and fifty men, arrived here to-day. Our own sheriff Shely has about a hundred fighting men. Colonel Clendenning has been authorized to bring troops from Ringgold barracks if needful. Further trouble is not probable in the face of the present display of force. All is quiet. Garza is resting easier. There is hope that he will recover.

The Yellow Fever.

JACKSONVILLE, September 27.—This locality has an autumn day, no special change in the situation since last night. Fever has broken out in Sanderson, the next station west of McClenny on the Florida Railway and Navigation road. T. H. Pons, democratic nominee for state treasurer, and his entire family have the disease. Thirty-six new cases have been reported this morning; three deaths.

DECATUR, Ala., September 27.—One death, no new cases since noon. Suspicious cases at Hayneville, Hartsell's and Madison, all Decatur refugees.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., September 27.—To-day there are comparatively few inhabited houses in which there are not sick or convalescents. There were 131 cases reported, 40 white and 91 colored people; deaths eight. General distress among the poor is daily increasing. Within another week probably twenty thousand people, nine-tenths colored, will have to be fed by the hand of charity. Hope of getting shelter for any considerable number at the camps of refugees is abandoned. A special from Gainesville says: One new case of yellow fever here to-day. A special from McClenny reports three cases of fever at Sanderson, nine miles west of that place.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—General Joseph Wheeler to-day received a dispatch from the mayor of Decatur, stating that the people of the town are in a distressed condition and greatly in need of food, money and contributions. Upon receipt of the dispatch General Wheeler had six thousand rations forwarded to Decatur.

MEMPHIS, September 27.—A special from Jackson, Mississippi, says: No new cases reported since Sunday last. Three died this morning, making five deaths out of fourteen cases reported since the breaking out of the fever.

Removing Quarantines.

MEMPHIS, September 27.—The conference committee of business men and health authorities recommend removal of non intercourse restrictions, and that traffic be allowed to resume at once under inspection.

DECATUR, Ala., September 27.—State Health Officer Corcoran says: "I desire to say, through the associated press, that in my deliberate judgment all town and county quarantines in north Alabama along the Louisville and Nashville railroad and Memphis and Charleston railroad may be safely removed."

Work on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The senate committee on finance continued reading of the tariff bill for an hour to-day. It has now progressed to page 135 (the first eighty seven pages being the Mills bill). A meeting is called for to-morrow, at which the reading will probably be concluded.

A Pike's Peak Project.

DENVER, September 27.—A Washington special to the Times says Senator Teller introduced a bill yesterday to lease to the Pike's Peak Astronomical and Meteorological association all of the Pike's Peak military reservation except that portion asked for by the city of Colorado Springs for reservoir purposes, the association to render as an equivalent for the rent the result of their observations for the use of the signal service. The lease is to be for a period of twenty years.

Hardships of a Candidate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., September 27.—General Harrison will receive delegations to-day from Fountain county, Ind., and Xenia, Ohio. Harrison continues in excellent health, notwithstanding the great tax upon his vitality, daily shaking hands with several thousand people.

An Imitator of Bedell.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The following statement over the signature of Alexander E. Orr, president of the produce exchange, was posted on the floor of the exchange this afternoon:

To Members of the Gratuity Fund:

GENTLEMEN—Yesterday afternoon it came to the knowledge of the trustees of the gratuity fund that counsel Wm. R. Foster, Jr., was suspected of having committed similar frauds to those practiced by Bedell in the office of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate. An investigation proved this to be the case. The register of New York has pronounced thirteen mortgages, all aggregating $168,000, as having fraudulent certificates of registration. The investigation is still going on, and members of the exchange will be advised of further developments. Last evening the Pinkerton detective agency was employed to arrest Wm. R. Foster, Jr., but as yet no report has been received from them.

(Signed) ALEXANDER E. ORR.

This statement was not a complete surprise to members of the exchange. Foster, who had an office in the building, and who had long been legal counsel for the exchange, had not been seen about there since last Tuesday evening. He went away then, saying he would be back next morning. He enjoyed the implicit confidence of his associates.

Foster is a brother of James P. Foster, president of the National League of republican clubs, and the latter was formerly a junior member of the firm. The system which has been employed to perpetrate the frauds is understood to be similar to but even more intricate than the scheme of the swindler Bedell. The notary whose signature purports to be attached to the fraudulent mortgages is an attache of Foster & Wentworth's offices, and he denies having written it. A similarity has been discovered between the writing of Foster and a clerk. Foster is a man of about 40 years of age and unmarried. He lived expensively, but not beyond the income which he received. His father is wealthy, and lives on Staten Island.

Shooting Among Politicians.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 27.—At the headquarters of the republican county committee this morning, while the returns from the primary election of to-day were being counted, W. J. Harrington, a notorious character about the city, entered a protest against the returns of one district. Some one cried out, "stop talking." Harrington then drew a revolver and began abusing Martin J. Kelly, fire commissioner, when some unknown person fired a shot from the rear. General confusion ensued and several shots were fired promiscuously. David Donahue was shot in the heart and died in a few minutes. A. Christensen was shot in the chest and will die. Kelly and Harrington were also shot, but not fatally.

A Strike Threatened.

CHICAGO, September 26.—A general strike of drivers, conductors and grip car men on the street railways of the north and west divisions of the city, for rearrangement of rates and hours, is threatened. President Yerkes refused a request of that nature made by a committee of men yesterday, and at a secret meeting last night it was decided to strike unless the decision is reversed.

Freight Rates Advanced.

CHICAGO, September 27.—The freight trouble between St. Paul and Chicago was settled at a meeting of the roads to-day. First class is advanced from 40 cents to 50; others in proportion, and a corresponding advance to the seaboard.

THE FIRST GUN.

The Campaign Opens in Earnest in the Enemy's Camp.

Townsend and Other Candidates Speak at Trinidad.

National Questions at Issue Effectively Discussed.

Their Arguments Received with Great Enthusiasm.

Republican Rally at Trinidad.

Special to the Gazette.

TRINIDAD, September 25.—The first genuine republican rally of the campaign was held in this city to-night and it is seldom in this stronghold of democracy that there has been so much enthusiasm. The usual prelude of a torchlight procession was dispensed with, and when the people of the city were notified by the music of the Trinidad City band that the hour of meeting was at hand the crowd began to pour into the spacious opera house, and by eight o'clock every seat was filled and before the programme of the evening began there was standing room only.

The band was given a position in the gallery and executed two delightful overtures, before the glee club, which is perhaps one of the best in the state, came before the footlights. On the stage were seated the Hon. Hosea Townsend and Samuel W. Jones, candidates for congress and attorney general; Prof. Dick, candidate for superintendent of public instruction; C. C. Howell, candidate for district judge; W. W. Dunbar, candidate for district attorney; Dr. John Grass and Julius Clark, chairman of the county central committee.

After a patriotic song by the Glee club Chairman Clark introduced Hon. S. W. Jones, who delivered but a short address, beginning with a neatly turned compliment to Trinidad and the democratic kingdom of Las Animas county, assuring his hearers that the large crowd of intelligent looking men present was an evidence that the so called kingdom is being wrested from the democratic grasp. He paid a glowing tribute to Benj. Harrison, the standard bearer of the party in the present campaign and said the people were proud of his ancestry; that he was chosen because he was eminently fitted for the position in which he would be placed; that he came from a doubtful state, and that his immense popularity at home would lend strength to the ticket. The Hon. Levi P. Morton was chosen because he was a good man, with the welfare of his fellowmen at heart, and that it was no disgrace because he was rich. He then reviewed the platform adopted at Chicago, dwelling on the advantages of protection, both to the industries of the country and to the wage workers. He did not dwell long upon the tariff, saying that he would leave that to Mr. Townsend. He closed his speech with a review of the state ticket, telling of the qualities of the different candidates and bringing out the strong points of the platform adopted at the state convention.

The Hon. Hosea Townsend was next introduced as being the handsomest man on the state ticket, and was received with much enthusiasm. This gentleman devoted the greater part of his speech, which was full of solid facts and figures, to the tariff question, and claimed the closest attention of his hearers throughout. He compared the condition of the country now with what it was when the republican party took control in 1860 and showed conclusively that a policy of protection had made this the greatest nation on earth. He asserted that when Cleveland touched on the tariff question in his message he wrote of something that he knew nothing about.

At the close of Mr. Townsend's remarks Mr. L. Stark rendered the "Veto" solo, which brought down the house. Dr. John Grass, the best and most pleasing orator that Trinidad has, and who never neglects to put in a word for the grand old party, made a stirring speech full of bright thoughts. Before closing he read a letter from a prominent democrat in Arkansas, which admitted that the recent outrages at the polls charged upon the democratic managers of that state were only slightly exaggerated. Mr. Grass' remarks closed a meeting that will count much for the party in the present contest. It was announced that Dr. Moore, of Denver, would speak in this city on the 3d of next month.

Blaine and Conkling.

AUGUSTA, Maine, September 25.—The Kennebec Journal, under the heading "Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine," will to-morrow publish such response as Blaine desires to make to the recently published private letter of Roscoe Conkling to his friend in New York state. Blaine was asked by a Kennebec Journal reporter if he had any reply to make, and this was his response: "No; nothing could induce me to enter into a controversy over Conkling's grave. During our joint service in congress, some 16 years in all, we had some exasperating controversies, but I never spoke or wrote a word concerning him except publicly, and now that he is dead my lips are sealed against every form of criticism or unkind expression, no matter what may be the imprudence or injustice of any of his surviving friends."

Blaine said it was a great surprise to him that such a letter should have been written by Conkling. The date shows the letter was written just six days after the close of an exasperating personal debate with Conkling, and if Conkling had intended to say anything of the kind he would have been apt to say it then and not immediately afterward in a private letter which was not given to the public for twenty-two years.

The whole affair was not in accordance with Conkling's habitual courage in debate. Blaine was asked if he had anything to say about the charge that he had made money out of recruiting funds in the war, and he replied that it might with equal truth be charged that he had made money by robbing mails or by piracy on the high seas. The recruiting scandal of Maine in the last year of the war had been investigated by two committees and one public commissioner, whose efforts Blaine said he aided, and there was, he says, not a word of evidence or even suggestion or hint in any one of these reports that he had any more connection with the matter than had Conkling or his unwise friend who published this letter and attributes it to the dead statesman.

Troops Ordered to the Front.

AUSTIN, September 25.—A rumor was in circulation here to-day to the effect that the Mexican mob had menaced United States troops in Fort Ringgold in order to yield Sebree. During the day Governor Ross received a dispatch from General Stanley, commanding United States troops in Texas, saying the secretary of war had ordered him to protect the lives of the people and their property at the scene of trouble, and to hold Sebree until he is demanded by the state authorities. Wires are down between this point and Rio Grande City, and nothing can be learned here of the condition of affairs to-night.

The New Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The finance committee met to-day, present, Senators Sherman, Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, Harris, Vance and Jones. The new tariff bill was laid before the committee, which began its consideration. A majority of the members are personally in favor of making it public at once, but it was decided in deference to ancient usage to await the action of the full committee. Each member receipted for a copy of the new bill and took it away with him. The prevalent impression is that not more than three or four days will be required by Senator Beck to complete the minority report, and that the bill will be reported to the senate and made public Monday.

The bill is voluminous, covering 250 pages of ordinary bill size, including of course the Mills bill, which it strikes out and the entire under valuation bill upon which the senate committee spent nearly a year. The next meeting of the full committee is called for Thursday morning, when the formal reading of the bill will be continued. It is said that its reading in the senate will consume about five hours. Members of the committee have pledged their honor not to make public any of the provisions of the bill. Nothing but five pivotal items, which have for some time been public, is known of the provisions of the measure. Thirty four new items, mainly drugs, chemicals and glasses, have been added to the free list, and more are likely to be added before the bill leaves the committee. Sugar and rice are cut 50 per cent. Salt and lumber are practically unchanged. Tobacco and alcohol used in the arts are to be untaxed.

The Republican Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, September 2[illegible].—The senate finance committee's tariff bill, which has been furnished by the sub-committee, will be reported to the full committee to-morrow morning. It will be withheld for a brief time from publicity to give the minority an opportunity to frame an adverse report which Senator Beck is superintending at Fortress Monroe. It is estimated that the bill will reduce the revenue about $65,000,000.

It is the present purpose of the majority to oppose any movement for adjournment until the bill is passed, and if this shall not have happened long enough before election a recess will be proposed beginning between the 20th and 26th of October.

The Indiana Campaign.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 2[illegible].—Gen. Geo. A. Sheridan addressed a large audience in this city to-night. Solon Chase opened his canvass for the republican ticket at Plymouth this evening. Anna Dickinson spoke at Terre Haute to-night, General Bussey at Seymour, Gen. F. W. Palmer at Laporte, Major Pangborn at Lagrange, C. H. Litteman at Greensburg, while Fred Douglass, Corporal Tanner, Judge Tourgee and a host of lesser known republican orators spoke at other points. On the democratic side the showing is equally strong in numbers and talent.

Harrison's Callers.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 26.—Ohio and Indiana united to-day in paying their respects to General Harrison. The Clinton county visitors numbered over a thousand. Elkhart county sent nearly as many, while Tippecanoe veterans and the farmers' club of Columbus, Ohio, with their friends, numbered between five and six hundred. The Ohio visitors were escorted from the depot by 100 members of the Harrison and Hovey Guards and the Columbus club with its drum corps.

At 4 o'clock the presentation took place in University park. Judge Daniel Waugh of Clinton made an address on behalf of Indiana, and Hon. Jno. A. Bingham greeted the general in the name of the Ohio veterans. General Harrison then advanced to the front of the stand and began his speech. He was received with great shouts from the visitors, and his remarks were given careful attention.

Chairman E. Huston of the republican state committee announces that Mr. Blaine will arrive in Indiana October 10th, after making his Michigan canvass. Following are Blaine's Indiana dates: At Goshen October 10th, Indianapolis October 11th, Evansville 13th, New Albany 15th, closing his canvass at a barbecue to be held on the Tippecanoe battle ground October 17th. Senator Sherman and Congressmen McKinley and Reed will open their canvass early in October.

Mass Meeting at Lamar.

LAMAR, Colo., September 26.—The republicans of this city held a mass meeting to-night in the opera house, which was addressed by the Hon. J. R. Burton of Kansas. The speech was a reply to the democratic argument of Hon. Thomas Macon, delivered here last Thursday night. The house was full, and the speech was pronounced eloquent by democrats and republicans alike.

The Texas Trouble.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Sept. 26.—Sheriff Britto, of Cameron county, with eighty men, the sheriff of Hidalgo county, with forty-five men, and the sheriff of San Patricio county, with thirty men, have arrived here. An additional force from Duval county is expected to-night, also a company of state soldiers. Everything remains very quiet. It is presumed arrest of the rioters will begin at once, as there is sufficient force here now. No further trouble is expected unless Garzeo dies, but his physician still thinks he may pull through.

A Democratic Demonstration.

DETROIT, September 26.—The campaign in this city was opened to-night by the democrats with a big demonstration in honor of the visit of Postmaster General Dickinson, General John C. Black, ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald and other distinguished guests. At 8 o'clock a parade composed of a number of ward clubs, first voters, visiting delegates, etc., was reviewed from the balcony of the Russell house, and then the guests were driven to the Larned street rink, where they were greeted by an audience that filled every inch of available space.

Colorado Smelting Interests.

DENVER, September 25.—The meeting of the representatives of the various railways and smelting men of Colorado, announced for to-day, assembled at the Windsor hotel this morning. The object of the meeting was to allow the smelter men to propose a systematic schedule of rates on ores and bullion. The smelter men in some instances claim to have a grievance and the meeting was accordingly arranged for the purpose of hearing and correcting this, if possible. Among the smelter and railroad representatives were J. S. Rich, E. G. Carson, E. W. Eddy, president of the Omaha and Grant Smelter; Dennis Sheedy, Holden smelter; Henry [illegible] Higgins, Leadville; [illegible] Holden, Philadelphia smelter at Pueblo; Mr. Billings, Pueblo Smelting and Refining Co.; Mr. Suhr, Colorado Smelting Co., at Pueblo; Geo. Foster, of St. Louis; Mr. Finney, of the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Co.; F. Fohr, Harrison reduction works, Leadville; Chas. T. Limberg, manager Arkansas Valley smelter, Leadville; Arthur Chanute, V. P. Holden, Mr. Ehrich of Aurora, [illegible] and Mr. Hughes and Wells of the Rio Grande; Mr. Harry Colbran, traffic manager of the Colorado Midland; P. J. Flynn, of the Santa Fe; Geo. Crosby of the Burlington & Missouri; Geo. Cook, of the Missouri Pacific, and Mr. D. B. Keeler, of the Union Pacific.

After this meeting was organized the smelter men began to express their opinions as to what was wanted, when a difference between the mountain and the valley smelters became quite apparent. The propositions conflicted somewhat, so it was agreed to select a committee to reduce the interests to a common plane and present the agreement before the convention to-morrow. The railroad men agreed among themselves to hold a meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of organizing to meet the proposition of the smelter men at the joint meeting to-morrow morning.

DENVER, September 25.—At the adjourned meeting of the smelter men and railroad officials at the Windsor hotel to-day two reports were submitted by the smelter people. So far as known these reports were adverse to each other in almost every point. There is a difference between the wants of the mountain smelters and those operating in the valleys. In the report submitted by the valley smelters a complaint of discrimination in favor of the mountain smelters by the railroads was set forth. They claim that the railroads were also taking ores tributary to Denver to Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, without giving the Denver and Pueblo companies a corresponding reduction on bullion, and in consequence were not allowing the ore to be smelted here. Also that the mountain smelters were being allowed discriminating rates on ores and bullion too. The mountain smelters in the report asked some concessions from the railroads and requested that some of the rates now in force be maintained for the present. The reports were taken in charge by Commissioner Rich and the meeting adjourned. The matter will now have to be referred back to the general managers of the various roads, who in all probability will let the rates stand as they were before the meeting.

Relations with Canada.

WASHINGTON, September 2[illegible].—Senator Sherman this morning was authorized by the committee on foreign relations to report back with recommendations his resolution looking to better commercial relations with Canada. The object is to give a chance for debate.

A Train Robber Killed.

FLORESVILLE, Texas, September 26.—Bill Whitely, leader of a dangerous gang of train robbers, has been killed by United States Marshal Rankin. He was concerned in the attempt to rob a train at Harwood on the 22nd, also in the McNeil and Flatonia train robberies and the Cisco bank robbery.

HEALTH AND TRADE.

Southern Cities Recovering from the Fever Panic.

Feeling Against Non-Intercourse Regulations Growing.

Demoralization of Business Affecting Financial Trade.

Edison Suggests a Cure for the Dread Disease.

The Yellow Fever Outbreak.

JACKSONVILLE, September 24.—Damp, disagreeable weather. Reports up to noon show 46 cases, more than two-thirds of which are colored people. Five deaths in the past eighteen hours. The situation indicates little prospect of improvement. Business is cut off by local quarantine throughout the state. More than half the stores are closed, others doing little business. Only one regular train arrives and departs each day on the various railroads except those running to the beach. Business is very small. Boat lines on the river from this point have all stopped.

MONTGOMERY, ALA, September 24.—The quarantine established Friday by this city against Greenville, Ala., was removed this morning, it being certain that there was no cause.

JACKSON, Miss., September 24.—No new yellow fever cases and no deaths officially reported. It is rumored, however, that there are two new cases. The surrounding country is filled with refugees camping in the woods.

MEMPHIS, September 24.—A meeting of the joint committee of the cotton and merchants' exchange and the city authorities was held to-day at noon. Stringent quarantine regulations which have been enforced since Saturday were amended by the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That passes be issued upon certificate of the president of the taxing district and the president of the board of health to persons to come in and out of the city, who will not go to any other infected district; that this authority will also include cases of people desiring to bring in produce or carry out supplies in wagon or other vehicles.

Resolved, That any person or persons who are at present at quarantine stations shall be permitted to come to the city upon permits issued by the taxing district authorities when satisfactory evidence is shown that they have not been in any infected district.

Local military companies reported for duty to-day, and later will be assigned to duty as pickets on dirt roads.

JACKSONVILLE, September 24.—Yesterday's northeaster has been succeeded by a cold rain and drizzle that has continued throughout the day and evening. This weather is unfavorable for the sick, but it is encouraging to note that only five deaths have been reported. New cases, however, still continue in abundance. The report to-day shows 113, of which 85 are colored and 28 whites.

FERNANDINA, Fla., September 24.—The board of health has officially declared that yellow fever exists in the city. Louisville B. Grant of Newark, Ohio, who came in from Decatur, Ala., last night and is at the eruptive hospital, has developed decided symptoms of yellow fever. He will be treated for the disease.

MOBILE, September 24.—Owing to restrictions of quarantine regulations in Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, the Mobile and Ohio stopped to-night all through passenger and freight trains on that road. Traffic will be resumed, Manager Clark says, when resolution resumes her sway and demoralization ends.

MEMPHIS, September 24.—The board of health met to-night and determined to place the same restrictions on railroads west of the Mississippi river as have been enforced against those on the east side.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., September 26.—Only nine new cases were reported this morning and one death. This was one of the brightest and most pleasant days of the season—cool and refreshing. The belief is becoming general that the epidemic will soon run its course. A cordon has been thrown around the city to prevent the ingress of paupers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., September 26.—The following special from Jackson, Miss., was received this afternoon: The feeling to-day so far as the fever is concerned is brighter and more hopeful. Great indignation, however, is felt by the senseless action of those establishing self-constituted quarantines, on account of their inhuman and uncalled-for threats and actions.

Among the negroes great suffering is experienced. Many are without a morsel of food, and the Howard association, while doing all they can, are almost penniless. They have neither money nor provisions, and while willing to act cannot because nothing is allowed to be sent here.

FERNANDINA, Fla., September 26.—There have been 800 cases of sickness of all kinds at Fernandina and two deaths from all causes during the past month. A special from McClenny says there were three new cases to-day and one death.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., September 26.—Montgomery has raised her quarantine against Albany, Ga., as investigations show there has been no yellow fever there.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., September 26.—Fitch Miller died of yellow fever this evening. No other new cases have developed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., September 26.—One hundred and three new cases of fever were reported for the past twenty-four hours, 31 of them among whites and 72 among colored people. The deaths reported are seven. Total cases to date 2237; total deaths, 229.

NASHVILLE, September 26.—The American's Decatur, Ala., special reports the situation as encouraging. No deaths have been reported. Two new cases, both colored, were reported to-day. Money is badly needed, and every Decatur citizen wherever found is urgently requested to send in his "pro rata" for the relief of sick.

Effect of the Quarantines.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Natchez and Vicksburg have voluntarily bottled themselves up. The following letter from a business establishment in Vicksburg to a gentleman in this city is given as showing the effects in one respect of the bottling process: "Vicksburg, September 25.—Everything in this city is in such a demoralized condition that collections are the next thing to an impossibility and the chances are that things will be no better for weeks to come. A number of our business men have left, several places have been closed, and hundreds of citizens have gone in every direction, and in consequence of the trouble we will not be able to meet our obligations." The opinion is gaining here daily that there there is no yellow fever in Jackson, only a malaria trouble caused by excavations made during the heated term.

Change of Sentiment.

MEMPHIS, September 26.—Public sentiment has so changed here during the last two weeks in regard to fear from fever that there is an almost unanimous feeling prevalent that the strict non-intercourse quarantine regulations should be modified. This feeling found expression to-night at a meeting of the board of health, which body was presented with several petitions asking for the raising of quarantine restrictions. The board deferred action on any of the petitions until to-morrow night.

Condition of the Refugees.

LOUISVILLE, September 26.—No yellow fever refugees have arrived here to-day. Benjamin Grant, who is sick with fever at the hospital, is better and will probably recover. Health officers are busy making examinations and granting certificates and disinfecting baggage. Certificates were refused to persons desiring to go to Cincinnati on the ground that that city would not receive refugees, a number having been sent back from there. Charles Logan, who was found wandering about the streets of New Albany, Ind., Monday, has been sent to the pest house there with what is believed to be yellow fever.

Only a Big Drunk.

MEMPHIS, September 26.—The case of Binford, reported last night suspected of yellow fever, turned out merely to be a big drunk.

Edison's Suggestion.

NEWARK, N. J., September 26.—Thos. A. Edison says the germs of yellow fever can be destroyed by the use of gasoline and caustic soda. All these ingredients, he claims, reduce the temperature and thus destroy the microbes.

A Cure for Yellow Fever.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—Wm. Bateman, of Austin, Texas, claims to have discovered an infallible remedy for yellow fever. He has written a letter to Senator Plumb offering to compete for the proposed reward of one hundred thousand dollars for such remedy. He declares that he is ready to enter the yellow fever district and cure any case in fifteen minutes to an hour.

Billy the Kid Captured.

LAMAR, Colo., September 25.—Deputy Sheriff Mott passed through west on the 7 o'clock train this morning having in charge the notorious Billy the Kid. He telegraphed Sheriff Burns at Trinidad to meet him at the train. Billy was captured six miles from Boston and taken to Granada, where he and the officers took the train for Trinidad. He has been chased by 32 men from Boston and Stonington since last Friday night. This party was well mounted and armed and went to the house of Billy's uncle, who lives near Springfield, on Friday night last. Eight miles from Springfield, they ran on him at half past 10 o'clock at night. It was a light moon, and he could be plainly seen and recognized. The party opened fire, but Billy leaned over in his saddle and put spurs to his horse, which was a good one, and soon out-distanced the party, though they fired fully 200 shots at him. He had a pair of good ponies which he was leading and which he let go as soon as the firing commenced. They were captured and proved to be a pair which he had stolen in the neighborhood.

Nothing more was seen or heard of him until Sunday night. A farmer who was passing a claim house that he knew to be vacant, seeing a light, looked into the building and recognized the Kid, who was cooking his supper. He covered the gentleman with a double-barreled shotgun and called to him to throw up his hands. This Billy lost no time in doing. The farmer intended to take him to Boston, but the Kid begged hard not to be taken there, as he said the people of Boston would hang him. The farmer was at last prevailed upon to take him to Granada, where he turned him over to the officer. He said to an acquaintance on the depot platform in this city this morning, "Good bye. I will be back again in about five years."

The Monster Cheated of Its Prey.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Twenty-one little girls, aged 9 to 13, brought here yesterday by Mormon elders from Europe en route to Salt Lake City, were ordered to-day by Collector Magone to be sent back to Europe.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The president to-day sent the following nominations to the senate: John H. Oberly of Illinois, commissioner of Indian affairs, vice Jno. D. C. Atkins, resigned; Samuel H. Albro, superintendent of Indian schools.

Uprising of Foreign Capitalists.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The London correspondent of the Times telegraphs that foreign shareholders not only of the St. Paul road but also of the Burlington, Santa Fe and Northwestern propose to take action to secure the running of these roads in the interest of the investors instead of the directors.

A Proposal for Peace.

CHICAGO, September 26.—All lines in the Central Traffic association are now unanimously in favor of restoring rates to the tariff of March 5th, on the fourth, fifth and sixth classes. The right to cut to present figures is reserved by the Pennsylvania company if the higher scale is broken by any other line. The restoration will take effect October 8th. A vote will be taken on a proposition to restore rates on the higher classes of freight.

A Great Sale.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The Post says: It is announced to-day that Lombard & Ayres, who have been the largest individual refiners in the United States, have sold their refinery at Bayonne, N. J., to the Ocean Oil company of New York, and the Chester Oil company of Philadelphia, both controlled by the Tide Water Pipe Line company of Philadelphia. The consideration for the sale is said to be not less than $2,000,000.

Sullivan's Condition.

BOSTON, September 26.—John L. Sullivan shows no improvement. His friends are beginning to feel anxiety about him. His physicians consider his condition critical. Dr. Bush, when asked if he expected Sullivan to recover, said: "Yes; he has a chance, but it would not surprise me in the least to receive a hasty summons to his bedside."

Sullivan's physicians said this afternoon their patient was improving, with every prospect of recovery.

Suit for Life Insurance.

DENVER, September 26.—Mrs. Sophia Duggan of Leadville, wife of Mart Duggan, who was killed in front of Youngson's saloon at Leadville, has brought suit against the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. to recover $5000, for which amount her husband's life was insured. The company, it is said, refuses to pay the amount, and will set up as a defense that Duggan did not come to his death by accident, but brought it upon himself by his own actions. A copy of the papers has been filed with the state insurance commissioner.

A Shocking Accident.

DENVER, September 25.—A Leadville special to the Times says: An accident happened this morning in the lower shaft of the Henrietta mine, whereby Nathan Wheaton was blown into eternity without a moment's warning. Wheaton was engaged in leasing on the mine, and having occasion to sharpen some drills, went to the blacksmith shop for the purpose. He was carrying in his coat pocket on the left side two or three sticks of giant powder at the time and either forgot to remove them to a place of safety or carelessly thinking that there was no danger, he allowed them to remain. When sharpening a drill, without the slightest notice, the giant exploded, tearing nearly the whole of the unfortunate man's left side out, causing death at once. The supposition is that a spark ignited the explosive, or that he accidentally struck the side of his coat with the hammer.

Work on the Panama Canal.

PANAMA, September 26.—A well-informed correspondent writes the Star and Herald: "It is learned that several contracts on the canal have been finished, turned over to the canal company and accepted after inspection. Facts are stubborn things. These irrefutably give the lie to innumerable, vague, floating rumors in circulation about the canal company shutting down. Of course they are shutting down, and just as fast as they can, but only do so at the completion of their work. Other equally important sections will also shortly shut down, and the outside suspects, and whilst it is yet buttonholing itself, speculating on the gloomy prospects of the Panama canal works, the cable will flash throughout Christendom with the tidings that ships are floating on their onward way over the Isthmus of Panama."

Wyoming's Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Thomas C. Moonlight, governor of Wyoming territory, in his annual report says: The financial standing of Wyoming ranks very high, and this may be attributed largely to the wisdom of congress in prescribing a limit to territorial indebtedness. The entire public debt of the territory is given as $320,000. Of this amount bonds for $230,000 were authorized in 1886, and brought a premium of five cents on the dollar. Bonds authorized this year were sold at a premium of twelve cents on the dollar. The agricultural development of the territory, the report says, is still in its infancy, but ranchmen with very few exceptions are now turning their attention to agriculture in connection with stock raising. The population of the territory remains about the same as last year.

Destruction by Prairie Fires.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., September 26.—One of the most extensive prairie fires that ever visited this section occurred yesterday and last night. All of the western part of Lamoure county and much of the southern and western parts of Stutsman county were burned over. A strong wind drove the flames before it at unprecedented velocity. Instances of where the fire ran faster than a horse are narrated. Reports of losses are coming in. Many farmers will lose everything, and much distress will be experienced. The fire seems to have originated in Colnaux county, about thirty miles west.

FAULKTON, Dak., September 26.—Devastating prairie fires swept down from Edmunds over Faulk county to-day. Settlers lost their crops, buildings and farm machinery. No fatalities have yet been reported. The fires are still raging, though under control.

Newspapers.com

THE CAMPAIGN.

Pacific Coast Republicans Make a Great Demonstration.

Democratic Political Clubs Parade at Indianapolis.

Barnum Appeals to the People of the Country

For Funds to Disseminate Democratic Doctrines.

Pacific Coast Republicans.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—The chief demonstration of the campaign by the republicans occurred in this city to-night. It consisted of a street parade, participated in by all the republican marching organizations of San Francisco, reinforced by uniformed organizations from other points in the central portion of the state. The procession consisted of thirteen divisions, and it is estimated that between twelve and fifteen thousand marchers were in line. In addition to uniformed marching organizations there was an extensive display made by the wool, lumber, wine, fruit, glass and iron industries and delegations of men representing trades, carrying emblems urging retention of the protective tariff.

A Democratic Demonstration.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 22.—Democrats of Indianapolis and Marion county had their second demonstration of the campaign to-night. It is estimated from eight to ten thousand people witnessed the demonstration. In the first division were 667 ex union veterans and democratic railroad clubs 1,500 strong. At the head of the second division came a hundred young ladies dressed in red, white and blue, carrying torches. Wagons with red fire accompanied each division, while sky rockets and Roman candles hissed through the air. The third division consisted of seventeen clubs. The fourth division contained eighteen clubs, including the Hendricks club, the Gray club, Cleveland reform club and the McDonald club. The fifth and last division was made up of thirteen township clubs all uniformed. Seventy-nine political clubs participated in the parade. The column was over an hour passing a given point.

A Democratic Address.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The national democratic committee issued an address to-night to the people of the United States. It is signed by William H. Barnum, chairman of the national democratic committee, and Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the campaign committee. A postscript directs that all contributions to the national democratic campaign fund should be made payable to the order of Charles J. Canda. The address begins by alluding to the evident wish of the great majority of the democratic party at the end of Cleveland's third year of office as president that he should be nominated for a second term, and then appeals to the members of the democratic party for pecuniary assistance for the purpose of printing and circulating campaign documents, and for other legitimate expenses. In conclusion it appeals to that vast body of earnest men who have learned in the toil and struggle of daily life to estimate good government at its true worth, and whose love of home and country will prompt them to contribute each according to his means to the expenses of the canvass, of which the movement is extending over so great a territory."

Anna Dickinson on the Stump.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 22.—Miss Anna Dickinson made her third speech in Indiana, appearing in this city to-night. Tomlinson's hall was packed to its fullest capacity. The ovation Miss Dickinson received when she appeared was one rarely surpassed. It was her first appearance in Indianapolis in many years. She was introduced by Colonel Fishback as the "prophetess of the republican party." She plunged at once into the causes leading to the rebellion and declared war on the democratic party and especially President Cleveland, toward whom she evinced a special antipathy and at times became quite vituperative in her designation of the president. The republican party, she declared, was ready to accept any gage of battle thrown down to it, and would fight even the "devil in hell." She then proceeded to a general discussion of labor, dwelling largely upon war days and slave labor. Her remarks were frequently applauded and at the close the audience again cheered her.

Fresh Trouble with Canada.

NEW YORK, September 22.—A special from Ottawa, Ont., says: A matter which may strongly tend to strengthen the already strained relations between the Dominion and the United States has presented itself concerning the limits of jurisdiction at points adjacent to the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. As the result of recent investigations it is reported to the government that the valuable gold field, which has been discovered, and which is now being worked, on the Youkon river, is in British not United States territory, as has all along been supposed. These gold fields are represented to be of great value, and as American officers in Alaska dispute the claim that the deposits are in British territory, a conflict between the miners, who believe they are working on United States territory, and the British authorities, who assert their jurisdiction, is feared. The provincial government of British Columbia is issuing permits and in the absence of any definite international boundary line it cannot but follow that in many instances they are granted without a knowledge as to whether they are in British or United States territory. It is evident the time has arisen when serious international complications may only be averted by definite location of the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The republican senators held a caucus from 11 a.m. until 2:30 this afternoon, about which they were more than ordinarily reticent. It is given out that the territorial bills will be restored to the head of the calendar for immediate consideration after the appropriation bills are disposed of, and Senator Sherman's trust bill is to follow. It is also said on authority that the tariff and adjournment questions and everything else in the range of immediate legislative probability were discussed and no decision reached.

The Midland Ahead.

ASPEN, September 22.—The Midland has come out ahead in its controversy with the Rio Grande regarding right of way on Ute avenue. Judge Strickland this morning fined Agent Waters and Roadmaster Sweeney of the Rio Grande $50 each for contempt of court in refusing to clear the street under the court's order. The Rio Grande then backed down and pulled its train off, and the Midland took up the track, laid its own rails and stood a train on them.

A Brewery Burned.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Fire broke out this evening in the brewery buildings of Henry Elias, Fifty-fourth street and First avenue. Three upper stories of the main structure were burned out and the ice house was completely wrecked. Above the second story in the ice house was stored $180,000 worth of beer, and it is thought probable this was totally destroyed. The loss, exclusive of the stored beer, will not be more than $150,000. The buildings were valued at $600,000, and insured for $200,000.

Trotting Against Time.

FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK, September 22.—The fourth and final day's races under the auspices of the Driving club of New York were held this afternoon. The weather was propitious and the track in fine condition. The interest to-day centered in the effort of the races getting Guy to trot against time and beat 2:13¾ made by Maud S., the fastest record ever made at Fleetwood Park. Guy was driven by Millard Sanders, and was accompanied by a running mate. The start was made, and away went the fleet-footed trotter like the wind. Over a hundred stop watches were held on him, and from start to finish the excitement was intense. Guy going like a deer passed the quarter mile pole in 3[illegible] seconds, the half mile pole in 1:0[illegible], three-quarters post 1:39½ and the mile in 2:12¾.

Two eighteen class—[illegible] won, T. T. S. second, Kenwood third, Kit Curry fourth; best time 2:20.

Two twenty class—Repetition won, [illegible] second, [illegible] third, B. B. Crews fourth; time 2:23¼.

Bismarck's Title Attacked.

BISMARCK, DAK., September 22.—Geo. W. Sweet, a lawyer of Indianapolis, offered for record a quit claim deed from Oscar Swanson, of Livingston, Montana, to Sweet, for a quarter section of the town site of Bismarck, or what might be called the east half of the town. The consideration was only $300. The instrument purports to be the reconfirmation of a sale made by Swanson March 3, 1872. The register of deeds refuses to record the deed on the ground that it is a bold, inexcusable attempt to cloud the title of five or six hundred thousand dollars worth of property, including half of the court house.

Emperor Frederick's Diary.

BERLIN, September 24.—The Cologne Gazette publishes an official dispatch from Berlin which states that the abstract of the diary of the late Emperor Frederick was published without Emperor William's knowledge and against his wish; that the abstract contains a series of inaccuracies. Well informed persons believe the work as published was especially prepared, the original mutilated and distorted, and its real character destroyed by the deliberate selection of certain extracts. The parts published are not genuine throughout.

Bismarck has expressed the opinion that the alleged abstract from the diary of the late Emperor Frederick, published in the Deutsche Rundschau last week, is apocryphal.

Border Trouble.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Acting Secretary Thompson received a telegram from the collector of customs at Rio Grande City, Texas, saying a number of Mexicans came into the city Sunday and demanded the surrender of a customs officer who in the discharge of his duties killed a Mexican. A fight took place and the authorities became alarmed. The collector therefore asks assistance in suppressing the outbreak. The secretary asked further information before taking action.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Texas, September 24.—A telegram to Governor Ross from Starr county says: "Two Mexicans were wounded, one mortally, by Custom Officer Sebree, in a street fight in Rio Grande City yesterday. Large parties of armed Mexicans are parading the streets demanding that Sebree be placed in jail, doubtless to murder him. The sheriff is powerless and his life is in danger. Lieutenant Clendenning cannot send soldiers without orders from Washington. Wire the president such orders sent. Rangers' aid must be sent at once or it will be too late."

FULLER'S FAREWELL.

The New Chief Justice Banqueted by the Chicago Bar.

He Acknowledges the Personal Tribute by an Address.

His Memories of Thirty-two Years Companionship.

Judge Gresham Voices the Appreciation of the Gathering.

Justice Fuller Banqueted.

CHICAGO, September 24.—Five hundred friends of Melville W. Fuller, the new chief justice of the United States supreme court, comprising not only members of the legal fraternity but distinguished representatives of the leading professions and business interests of Chicago, met him to-night at a grand banquet previous to his departure to assume his duties at Washington. The scene of the banquet was the grand dining room of the Palmer house. It was tastefully, artistically and in some instances resplendently decorated. The tables were almost hid by huge banks of flowers, this being particularly the case at the main table, at the center of which sat the guest of the evening, and at whose right hand sat Judge Walter Q. Gresham.

When the chief justice appeared in the magnificently lighted banquet hall he was greeted with rounds of applause. After the good things on the bill of fare had been disposed of Judge Drummond rapped the assemblage to order and made a speech which evoked great applause. At its conclusion they all arose to their feet and drank to the health of Chief Justice Fuller. After this demonstration had subsided the guest of the evening began his speech. He said:

I profoundly appreciate the manifestation of kindly feeling towards me personally which accompanies this tribute to the exalted office which I have been called. I can conceive no reward of human endeavor, no gratification in the attainment of objects of human ambition, which can be compared to the affectionate commendation of the friends, the associates and fellow laborers of years. Centuries ago friendship was declared to be the only thing in regard to the benefits of which all men were agreed. Many despised races, many spurned great offices, many disregarded what most thought worthy of admiration, but all found friendship essential to an endurable existence, rendering adversity more supportable and prosperity more brilliant. So at the close of more than thirty-two years professional exertion and daily companionship, this assurance of the regard of my brethren and my people is inexpressibly grateful. It illuminates the remembrance of the past and brightens the anticipation of the future. In the thirty-two years the circle, enlarging as they passed, has known many a broken band, many a missing face, yet the ties of youth and of advancing age remained in effect unbroken, holding the past, the present and the future in an indissoluble bond. When leaving the whispering pines and hundred-harbored shores of my native state, I cast my lot with the busy west, the members of the supreme court of Illinois were Scates and Skinner, speedily followed by Breese and Walker and Caton—Caton, the master of the Chicago bar, who has not yet ceased to enjoy the wholesome light of that jurisprudence whose foundation he did so much to lay deep and broad for the building of posterity. Treat had shortly before transferred his distinguished services from the state to the federal court, and Drummond, whom we welcome here in the full tide of successful practice, had but just entered upon his great career in the national senate, having for his colleague Stephen A. Douglas, whose remarkable abilities had already made his name a household word. Manniere, who died all too early for his fame, graced the circuit bench, and the astute and logical John M. Wilson adorned the court of common pleas, while Payne Freer discharged to entire satisfaction the duties of sole master in chancery of Cook county. Mr. Justice McLean, who had been postmaster under Monroe and appointed to the supreme court by Jackson, was our circuit justice, and the beloved friend who has honored us by presiding on this occasion (Drummond) had for several years been informing the country through the decisions of the United States court for the northern district of Illinois that judicial capacity was not confined to that part of the country east of the Allegheny mountains. Long may he be spared in his well-earned retirement to find, as the evening twilight fades away, that the sky is filled with stars invisible by day. In our courts appeared from outside the country such accomplished lawyers as Abraham Lincoln, Archibald Williams, Orville H. Browning, James F. Joy, N. H. Purple, Charles B. Lawrence, Leonard Swett and a host of others, while our local bar was represented by such men as Beckwith, and Arnold, Blodgett and McAllister, and Hitchcock and Tom Hoyne and Sam Fuller and Hales and Walker and Dexter and Turley and Anthony and McCagg and Lisle and Jewett and Arrington and Gowdy and Ayer.

But I can go on and the list would embrace substantially the entire roll of the bar, for the fighting was hot. Every man seemed to be a little corporal for learning, accuracy of thought, knowledge of men, eloquence, industry and skill. The bench and the bar of that day were the equals of those of older communities, as indeed I need not say since victories are still won or prizes of victory awarded by many of the veteran field marshals who put the squadron in the field in that old and far-off time. If there was something lacking in the *suaviter in modo* it was fully made up by the *fortiter in re*. If there was sometimes a little neglect of literary culture, the exercises of the time did not seem to demand absolute elegance of diction in all cases. The law was their schoolmaster, and familiarity with its precepts led to the knowledge and application of its principles and strengthen their expression; and there was about all an *esprit du corps* which made them a band of brothers, disagreeing only by agreement, glorying in the advancement of their fellows, and jealously alive to the preservation of the integrity and honor of the profession.

In the lapse of these years Chicago has multiplied many times in wealth and population and more in power, passing from the overgrown town to a city, and through the baptism of fire from a city to a world in itself; with the cosmopolitan nature of a great people, as litigation has increased and new questions have arisen, the brush and bar have been reinforced by the steady tide of fresh blood, flowing in from every seat of learning and every quarter; whose confines honorable ambition found too narrow for expression, have kept steadily abreast of the progress of mankind. No problem in any branch of law but has received adequate treatment and accurate solution at their hands, while as of yore the spirit of fraternity enforced through every member of the mass has pervaded, sustained and actuated the whole, and it has come to pass that the star of empire moving westward hangs fixed and resplendent about the glorious valley of the Mississippi.

A member of that bar, a citizen of Chicago, has been designated to the mightiest tribunal on earth. Of that tribunal or the grave and weighty responsibility of that office it does not become me now to speak, nor could I were it otherwise appropriate, for I am oppressed with the sadness inevitable, like one after years of battle puts his armor off and retires from the ranks of his comrades. Whatever the vicissitudes of these thirty-two years, they have never been marred by personal estrangement from my brethren, and they have been happy years. Personally unambitious I have not been, though myself selfish in indulging my preference for the sweet habits of life, rather than the struggle in a prominent position. I have always been deeply impressed with the truth of the words of one of the wisest of great men, "Men in great places are thrice servants—servants of sovereign or state, servants of fame and servants of business; so they have no freedom, neither in their persons nor in their actions, nor in their times." But I also know, of course, that the performance of duty is the true end of life, and I find consolation in the thought that though in the effort to prove worthy of the confidence of a great and common country I must tread the wine press alone I shall be sustained by the sympathy, the friendship and the good will of those with whom I have dwelt so long and my affection for whom no office, however exalted, no eminence, however great, can impede or diminish.

And now, gentlemen, wishing you and invoking for myself that blessing without which nothing can prosper, I trust as you accompany me to the ship we need not sorrow as those who shall see each other's faces no more, but that we part in the reasonable expectation that there will be many returns to the home port from the haven for which the bidding of public duty compels me to embark.

Judge Walter Q. Gresham was greeted with rousing cheers when he arose to make his address. The display was one of unusual enthusiasm. Judge Gresham said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—Society cannot be maintained without tribunals authorized to hear and determine controversies arising between individuals in their manifold and complex relations. The importance therefore of a capable and upright judiciary cannot be over-stated. That judicial tribunals are deemed indispensable to the safety and well being of the people is attested by the extensive powers which are entrusted to them, and so long as the judges are capable, conscientious and inflexibly independent they will command respect and their decisions will be obeyed. Judges take a solemn obligation to administer equal and exact justice alike to the rich and poor, and however able and rich in learning they may be they will fail in the discharge of this high duty if not endowed with courage and a robust sense of right. It avails nothing if they are calm, patient, courteous, laborious and able to see the right, if they are moved by popular clamor or prejudice or the frown of power. They may be censured and abused for the honest discharge of their duties, but if they deserve it they will have the confidence and support of the public, including the bar, upon which their influence and usefulness are largely dependent. It has been said that owing to the inflexibility of the law courts are sometimes prevented from administering justice between litigants. Rarely, very rarely is this the case. If, with capable counsel, to aid the court, injustice triumphs over right, the judge and not the law should bear the reproach. While the binding force of the rules of laws which have stood the test of reason and experience is still recognized both in this and other countries, a growing disposition is manifested on the part of the courts against sacrificing justice to technicality, and it is not to be expected that with advancing intelligence and civilization they will be less inclined to see substantial justice administered in the trial of causes. In ability, learning, and dignity the supreme court of the United States, our highest judicial tribunal, is inferior to none in the world. To say nothing of its labors in the exercise of its ordinary common law, equity and admiralty jurisdiction, it deals with and settles grave questions of constitutional and international law, as well as controversies arising between the states and the United States. It determines for itself the extent of its own powers and jurisdiction and has conclusively defined the limits within which the other departments of the government may lawfully act. Powers and responsibilities so great should be entrusted only to men of commanding ability, great learning and worth. From the organization of that court to the present time it has merited and enjoyed the confidence, respect and veneration of the American people. Our fellow townsman and honored guest to-night was recently exalted to the position of chief justice of this august tribunal. Knowing as we do we entertain no misgivings as to his ability to vindicate the wisdom of his appointment. Applause.

The speech was very warmly received.

The senate confirmed the nomination of Capt. W. S. Schley to be chief of the bureau equipment and recruiting in the navy department, with the relative rank of commodore.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Why the Chinese Government Rejected the New Treaty.

Passage by Congress of the Scott Exclusion Bill

Regarded by the Celestials as an Act of Discourtesy.

Decision of the President on the Bill Awaited at Pekin.

Rejection of the Chinese Treaty.

NEW YORK, September 22.—A Washington special says: Rejection of the Chinese exclusion treaty by the Pekin government cancels also the act of congress signed by the president on the 13th instant, prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States. Unless the president signs the Scott exclusion bill the old order of thing must continue indefinitely. The reasons why China rejected the treaty were told to Minister Denby and by him cabled to the state department. For diplomatic reasons it was not deemed advisable at the time and pending consideration by the president of the Scott exclusion bill to make the information sent from Pekin public. All that has been made known is that the treaty has been rejected.

The facts however are not a state secret, but are known in diplomatic circles and in detail. It has been alleged that the amendments made by the senate to the treaty as proposed by the administration were objectionable. They were not; and the Chinese minister, doubtless speaking by instructions of his government, said so in his letter to the secretary of state last year. Had it not been for these amendments the Chinese minister would have exchanged the ratifications last spring. They were cabled at once to Pekin, but formality required that they should be acted upon officially by the grand council of the imperial government. To arrange the documents in their necessary order and submit all the accompanying papers to the Pekin government explanatory of the senate's action required several days. The Chinese minister was under orders to go to Peru on important business. But to arrange the amended treaty and get everything in order delayed his departure. It was calculated the trip to Peru would occupy about three months' time. It would also take as long for the amended treaty to go to Pekin and be duly acted upon and its ratification returned to Washington by mail. The Chinese minister accordingly arranged to be in Washington by September 1st. On leaving Peru he was to notify Pekin and the ratification was then to be forwarded so it would reach here a week or ten days after his arrival at Washington. The original plan was to have the exchange of ratifications early in September.

On the fourth of September the minister was advised that the Scott exclusion bill passed the house unanimously and the probability was it would likewise pass the senate. A synopsis of the bill and the reasons alleged for its adoption were cabled both to Pekin and the minister. The tenor of the bill had also been cabled, the operation of which was made conditional on ratification of the treaty. Neither the minister nor his government could understand the cause for this unexpected act of discourtesy, and the minister was at once cabled to remain in Peru until otherwise ordered, that the Pekin government might have free communication with him. The Pekin foreign office was dumbfounded, as the minister when he left Washington understood the United States government and his own singularly in accord with the object it was desired to attain.

September 7th the senate, with only three dissenting votes, not only agreed to the bill as it passed the house but no change whatever was made in its wording. Pending the motion to reconsider this vote final action was postponed until the 17th of September. Immediately necessary steps were taken to enroll it, and the facts showing the bill was now beyond recall were cabled to Pekin and Peru. It is a curious fact that the Pekin government, advised of the sentiments expressed by Senator Sherman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, about the injustice of the proposed law, actually concurred in Sherman's opinion. It was manifestly an unfriendly act of congress to pass the Scott exclusion bill. The alleged political purpose of the bill was fully explained, and the circumstances under which it was drawn and rushed through the house were known in Pekin. Had action stopped there it would not have had a feather's weight of influence, but when it was finally known that the senate had passed it, without amendment the council decreed rejection of the treaty, because after such an act no self respecting nation could ratify a treaty, an explicit provision of which had been violated by this act of one of the high contracting parties. It can be said on the highest authority that until this happened there was no thought of rejecting the treaty, nor was the decree made final until Pekin was advised of the senate's concurrence in the exclusion bill beyond recall. On that point the Chinese government was very careful, as the forthcoming explanation will fully show and which it will be the unpleasant duty of the Chinese minister to communicate to the state department, probably during the latter part of October.

A serious question now is whether the president in view of all the facts will approve the bill. If he does not then the whole question of Chinese immigration and the return of those claiming to have departed with certificates of identification will still be open. If he approves the bill he will still further justify the complaint of the Chinese government that it was not a friendly act, the more so because very recently he had, while cordial relations were undiminished, passed a bill to carry into effect the provisions of this treaty, approval of which had not only been asked, but the legislation referred to actually passed in the full and just expectation of ratification of that treaty by China.

Stewart's Chinese Bill.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The bill introduced by Senator Stewart to-day directs the president to inform the Chinese government that maintenance of the peace and good order of the people of the United States required abrogation of the treaty stipulations between China and the United States as far as they relate to entry or residence in the United States of Chinese subjects. The bill prohibits the entry of any Chinese into the United States except diplomatic and consular officers (who shall not be detained at any port at which they may land), and Chinese officials, students, merchants and travelers for curiosity. Students, merchants, and travelers shall only be allowed to enter at designated points and shall be required to bring with them the permission of their government to come here. This permission and their personal identity shall be evidenced by a duplicate certificate made out by the representative of the United States at the port from which they sail. One of these certificates shall be kept by the Chinaman and one by the master of the vessel on which he sails. Both shall be surrendered to the collector of customs before the Chinaman is landed and a certificate of identification issued in their place. Disputes as to right of Chinese to land are to be settled by the collector of customs, subject to review by the secretary of the treasury. A Chinese now in the United States shall be requested within six months to secure certificates of registration and all Chinese found in this country after that period without a certificate of identification or registration shall be returned from the United States to the country whence they came. A Chinese leaving the United States shall be requested to surrender any certificates they may hold before sailing. The secretary of the treasury is given authority to appoint an officer to execute the provisions of this act and also prohibit Chinese settling within a certain (not named) distance of the borders of the United States. Provision is made for the punishment of persons violating any clauses of this act.

Landing of Chinese.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Assistant Secretary Maynard has written a letter to the collector of customs at Port Townsend, W. T., in regard to questions growing out of section 9 of the Chinese act of May 6th, '82, in the controversy between the collector and United States attorney for that district and a special agent of the department. Judge Maynard says: Upon consultation with the solicitor of the treasury the following conclusions appear most consistent with proper interpretation of the law. A vessel bringing Chinese passengers found not entitled to land cannot be required to return the same to a foreign port before being allowed to proceed on her voyage to other ports or places within the jurisdiction of the United States, but in such cases the collector should endorse descriptive certificate, if any, and the steamer's passenger list or manifest with a statement of his action, so officers of customs at other ports where the steamer touches may be warned against permitting such Chinese passengers to leave the vessel. No Chinese passengers should be permitted to come on shore till they have been examined on board the vessel by the collector or deputy and found entitled to remain in the United States. No objection is perceived to conducting such examination by night if the same can be done satisfactorily.

Telegraph Competition.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The inter-state commission to-day received its first application in proceedings against the Pacific railways under the act to require the Pacific roads to perform the obligations imposed upon them by law in respect to telegraphic service and make proper connections with such telegraph companies as may desire. The application is from the Postal Telegraph company. This company has lines running from the Atlantic seaboard through the northern states to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Omaha, Kansas City; also over the telegraph lines of the Canadian Pacific it has connection to the Pacific coast. The company complains, however, that it is unable to afford its patrons means of reaching many important points now rapidly growing up between the Missouri river and the Pacific, to which it desires to extend the advantages of competition; and also that its connection over the Canadian Pacific is insufficient for the purpose of competing on the Pacific slope, besides being at times liable to interruption; and it asks the commission to make a proper order giving it means of connection over American Pacific roads which are now giving exclusive privileges to the Western Union.

Allegheny's Centennial.

PITTSBURG, September 24.—The centennial anniversary of Allegheny county is being celebrated. It is ushered in with booming of cannon, a firemen's parade and the dedication of a two and a half million dollar court house. The celebration will last three days. There will be a trades display to-morrow, and a militia and G. A. R. parade Wednesday; fireworks and natural gas displays on the river every night. Ex-President R. B. Hayes is among the visitors.

A Scientist Missing.

BOSTON, September 25.—Authorities at the police headquarters were notified this morning of the disappearance of John Wood, a distinguished scientific man, who left Washington to come here on September 12th and after visiting a number of professors was to continue his journey to Thornton's Ferry, N. H. It is known that he reached Boston, but since then all trace of him is lost.

Germans in Zanzibar.

LONDON, September 25.—Advices from Zanzibar state that the coast tribes who attacked the German residents of Davomoir last Saturday have retreated inland. The Germans are preparing to pursue them. Natives have murdered two Germans and an Indian clerk.

Verdict of Guilty Ordered.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—Judge Shroeder to-day ordered the jury to return a verdict of guilty in the case of Ives and Stayner, the very prominent New York financiers, on trial charged with embezzling some millions of securities of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum ..... 10 00 Six months. $5 00
Three months.. 2 50 One month.....1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum . $1 50 Six months. 75
Three months . 50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Presidential Electors,
D. H. MOORE,
F. F. OSBISTON,
J. P. GALLOWAY.
For Congressman,
HOSEA TOWNSEND
For Governor,
JOB A. COOPER.
For Lieutenant Governor,
W. G. SMITH.
For State Treasurer,
W. H. BRISBANE
For Secretary of State,
JAMES RICE.
For Auditor of State,
LOUIS B. SCHWANBECK.
For Attorney General,
S. W. JONES.
For Judges of Supreme Court,
C. D. HAYT
For Judge of Supreme Court (to fill vacancy)
V. A. ELLIOTT
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
F. DICK.
For Regents of the State University,
C. R. DUDLEY,
S. G. GRIFFIN.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.

For District Judge,
JOHN CAMPBELL.
For District Attorney,
B. F. GARRISON

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
CHAS. E. NOBLE.
For members of the Legislature,
H. H. GRAFTON
C. D. FORD.
For County Commissioner,
J. C. WOODBURY.

REPUBLICAN PRECINCT TICKET.

For Justice of the Peace,
A. H. CORMAN.
For Constable,
E. D. REDMON.
For Road Overseer,
E. W. ROBERTS

There seems to be a strong current among labor organizations toward Harrison and Morton

The democratic legislative ticket in this county should be withdrawn. It is ridiculous for it to stand

A glance at the list of republican orators on the stump in Indiana will give an idea of the earnestness of the work being done in that state

We are glad to see that the controversy between the republican daily papers in Denver has almost ceased. It is poor policy to quarrel in the face of the enemy.

The democratic candidate for state treasurer has declined the nomination. This was almost the only candidate on the ticket who could bring the ticket great local support.

The effect of Patterson's nomination has passed away. Republicans generally feel that Cooper is the safer man to vote for and that there is no reason for a republican vote for Patterson.

The republican tariff bill will be reported to the senate in a few days and the people will be given an opportunity of comparing it with the Mills bill. It is said it will accomplish a reduction of sixty-five millions.

It is now reported that the Chinese government rejected the new treaty because of the passage of the Scott exclusion bill and not on account of changes made by the senate. This bill is now in the hands of the president for signature.

The low tariff democrats of Philadelphia have decided to favor Mr. Randall's renomination, holding that the tariff issue is definitely settled. Mr. Randall has expressed the opinion that the defeat of Cleveland would be a great calamity. This is touching.

We have two or three times called attention to "Sports Afield," a weekly journal edited by Mr. Claude King. This publication is full of interesting reading matter concerning hunting, fishing, rifle and trap shooting, cycling, base ball and kindred sports. There is a splendid field for such a paper in this state, because there are such ample opportunities for all these sports and so many interested in them. We urge all who would be interested in such a publication to subscribe to this paper. It deserves cordial support.

The state department has just received official information that the Chinese government has rejected the treaty. This will be rather stale news, as the newspapers of London learned of the fact about two weeks ago.

The people of New York city wish to have Mayor Hewitt become a candidate for re-election, but the politicians have decided to nominate some other man. But if the people are for Mr. Hewitt, it makes little difference what the politicians may do.

We have received some very interesting papers prepared by the American Protective Tariff League, with offices at 23 West Twenty-third street, New York. Many of its documents are prepared by writers of eminent authority, and will be of great interest in the present campaign

Local objections to the democratic party made in 1884 the answer was made that Cleveland was better than his party and above it. But the events of the last two years have shown that he is with his party and of it. He is placed in the field by the same party that nominates Hill for governor.

While the democratic party professes to be the foe of monopolies and the friend of the people, it is at the same time conducting its campaign on funds supplied by the greatest monopolists in the country. The sugar trust has contributed largely to the democratic exchequer, and it has been openly stated that the Mormon church has agreed to give $100,000 provided that the rigorous prosecutions of Mormon polygamists are abandoned

One of the most brassy things we have yet seen is the claim of the News to be the champion of the state treasury reforms. To the Leadville Herald Democrat belongs the credit more than to any other paper. The republican party took the initiative to effect the reforms and the democratic convention followed. Now the democratic party and its organ try to steal the credit. It reminds one of Judge Turman's claim that the democratic party was the parent of slavery party

The republicans of the Third Pennsylvania congressional district have as yet not made any nomination for congressman, as that is Mr. Randall's district. If the democrats of the district throw that gentleman overboard he will run as an independent and the republicans will give him their support. The low tariff element in the democratic party in Philadelphia have been making extra efforts to defeat Mr. Randall, but his personal following is so strong that the opposition to him, from present appearances, will not amount to very much.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries seem to forget that the present campaign is to elect a republican state ticket, and a republican legislature. It is premature to discuss the question of who should be the next senator, after the legislative nominations are made. Loyal support of the legislative ticket is professed then no person on the ticket should be weakened by attacks on the senatorial candidate. That person is supposed to support it, however, it is right to discuss at this time the qualifications of candidates for the U. S. senate, then it is not consistent to insist that a certain senatorial candidate is unfit and yet urge its readers to support a legislative ticket that is supposed to be pledged to him.

We are glad to hear that nearly all the seats for the amateur minstrel performance for Tuesday evening are sold. Many of the entertainments that are given here we cannot recommend to the pleasure loving public and so we simply reprint what others say of them. But we can and do recommend the entertainment for Tuesday evening. Many of the specialties will be equal to those given by the best minstrel companies. The singing will be good and many new songs will be on the programme. It will be the most amusing evening that any of our local organizations have provided.

The last number of the Nation had the following very kind and appreciative notice of a book in which we also have a just local pride

With the text of the late Helen Jackson's "The Process on of Flowers in Colorado" our readers are doubtless familiar, and they will recall with pleasure the vividness of the coloring and the faithfulness of the sketch. But magazine articles are ephemeral, and, after their short lives, usually sink into the incomplete but grateful oblivion of "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature." The experiment of testing somewhat further their hold upon human life by subjecting them to the ordeal of republication, is always an anxious one. No author, however, could reasonably ask to have the task of republication intrusted to more loving and judicious hands than those which have endeavored to preserve this work by "H. H.," in the form in which it comes to us from Roberts Bros., Boston. Twelve water-color drawings of a high degree of merit, by Miss Alice A. Stewart, have been placed by hand as marginal decorations on the generous pages in each copy of the limited edition. All of them are easily recognizable as the more attractive of the Colorado flowers described in the text, and all, with possibly one exception, have been drawn from specimens which a botanist would regard as characteristic. The heavy paper, good printing and elegant binding harmonize completely with the text and the delineations.

The Hon. E. O. Wolcott in his very eloquent speech at the ratification meeting in Denver on Friday evening gave many good reasons why the state should have the unanimous and unqualified support of every republican. Among the qualifications given Mr. Cooper was his familiarity with all the varied interests of the state, its mines, its farms and its manufactories. This is an important qualification, not only in considering legislation which may come before him for approval, but in suggesting new legislation. These qualifications a banker in a large city can have. He makes loans to all kinds of business men and it is necessary for a successful banker to know something of the business of the men he loans money to in order to make safe loans. A court lawyer on the other hand may be very indifferently informed on all these subjects and if he were well informed might have bad judgment. It takes too much time to study medicine to prepare for a poisoning case, to study geology, to manage mining legislation and to study handwriting to detect a forger, to allow much time to study the resources of the state.

The democrats during the campaign of 1883 were very outspoken in their denunciation of the methods adopted by Mr. Jay Gould, chairman of the republican congressional committee, to secure funds for campaign purposes. The manner in which the employees of the government were assessed formed the theme of many a political argument, and it was cited as a reason for depriving the republican party of power. But the democratic managers of 1888 have adopted the very same methods of collecting funds which they accused the republicans of following in 1880. Employees in every department of the government have been requested to contribute to the democratic campaign fund. Even in Colorado where the democrats have little prospects of success government employees have been assessed. The $10,000 contribution of President Cleveland has been used as a means of exacting many times that amount from those who are deriving their living in the service of the government. The party has not made a single promise in the matter of reforming the civil service which it has not violated. Its professions of civil service reform have all turned out to be of the most hypocritical character. The work of cleansing of the Augean stables which the late Mr. Tilden was so desirous of accomplishing, is still unperformed, though the necessity for such a work is daily becoming more apparent.

It is interesting to read some of the New York independent papers that are supporting Cleveland on the nomination of Hill. The New York Times says:

From such uncleanliness as the New York democracy put upon itself at Buffalo yesterday there is but one purification—the fires of defeat. In nominating David B. Hill for governor the democratic convention did not merely touch the pitch and pass by with soiled garments, it went bodily down into the pool of pollement and wallowed. For the first time in its history the party intrusted the task of choosing its candidate to its basest members. The action of the convention was determined in advance by retail rumsellers, gamblers and political vagabonds, and its proceedings were visibly guided by men of evil repute whom Governor Hill reckons among his confidential advisers and agents. Every move was made with the most painstaking "regularity." No precedents were violated, no traditions set aside, no ground for "row" was offered to those whose strict party usage controls, and only decency, honesty, and the opinions of respectable men were ignored. When a great party thus plays the fool it behooves the community to take prompt measures to make it a small party, impotent to do the harm it plans. This is the task set before the republicans of New York, and in performing it they will have the aid in campaign effort and in votes of the independents and of a great number of democrats of character and standing who are disgusted with Hill's nomination.

The New York Post is even more vehement and says.

It has been proved in a public investigation, and is not denied, that this man Hill received $10,000 of the money of the tax payers of New York city to pay a note which he gave for campaign purposes. If this is not wrong, nothing is wrong. If this act can be condoned by the voters, anything can be condoned. If the tax payers of the rural districts think that because this money was taken from the tax payers of the city, and not from them, therefore their money is safe with Mr. Hill in the governor's chair, they are very green. If they think that society and law and government can be carried on when such transactions are incorsed and ratified at the polls, they are much mistaken. For our part, we will not, either directly or indirectly, either actively or passively, contribute to the re-election of Mr. Hill. We shall advise all independents and good citizens of whatever political faith to vote for Warner Miller. We think that the state of New York will give its electoral vote to Cleveland and Thurman in spite of this bad nomination at Buffalo, but whatever may be the consequences, we will not either by silence or otherwise, join in undermining the foundations of social order by putting Mr. Hill again in the governor's chair. But we shall not "knife" him. We shall oppose him openly. If there is any thing to be done, let those who owe allegiance to the democratic party (as we do not) see to it.

The independent papers now supporting Cleveland have a very hard time trying to appear consistent. The last issue of Harper's Weekly is a good example. The editor of Harper's Weekly is a man who has the courage of his convictions and has been in sympathy with whatever was pure in our politics. His editorials have been characterized by candor and ability. But the last issue, discussing the letters of Cleveland and Harrison and the nomination of Hill, must have been a severe strain upon his conscience. Mr. Curtis first became a supporter of President Cleveland because of his position on civil service reform. In Cleveland's letter he finds no expression in favor of civil service reform. This is specially significant, since he has been compelled by his party to modify the position which he took in his letter of 1884. Yet Mr. Curtis takes no notice of this silence. General Harrison on the other hand gives the most explicit promises, which are in every way satisfactory. He goes further than Mr. Cleveland did in 1884, yet Mr. Curtis, while noticing this passage in the letter, dismisses it with the remark that the pledges do not amount to much because Mr. Harrison will be simply the tool of his party. But it should occur to Mr. Curtis that if Mr. Harrison is a tool of his party, he is far preferable to a man who is a tool of the democratic party, and this Mr. Cleveland to some extent is. He started out as a civil service reformer and in every public paper in which he could properly allude to the subject, he discussed it extensively. He was opposed by his party, which made professions of civil service reform in 1884. It has done this in 1885, and Mr. Cleveland, himself, in practically ignoring the subject in his letter, shows that he is after a party very much stronger than his party, and it becomes very much a question of which party we would like in power. Mr. Curtis throws some light on the subject in another editorial in the same issue. The wickedness of Governor Hill of New York has been fully exposed in Harper's Weekly. He represents the lowest, impudent, and most dangerous kind of politics. Yet Mr. Curtis, while condemning his nomination and the man in strong terms and advising the supporters of Cleveland to vote for Warner Miller, says that Mr. Hill is undoubtedly the favorite of the democratic party in New York, much more of a favorite than Cleveland, himself. If this be true, what kind of a party must the democratic party in New York be? There is no excuse on the score of ignorance, because Mr. Hill's record has been fully exposed and the people have had their choice. He is a man representing the "Tweed" idea in politics. He has not been overthrown because it has never been proven that he has stolen very much. Since Mr. Cleveland has shown that he could not rise much above his party, but was no close sympathy with it, it has become a question not so much of the man as in 1884 but the tendency of two political organizations. Where there is an issue between morality and vice, as in New York, the two parties are arrayed in opposite camps; wherever it is a question of a fair vote and an honest count, the two parties are equally divided, whenever the question of civil service reform has been discussed, only the republican party has with any unanimity supported its principles. If the independent voter will think carefully of these party tendencies, he must vote with the republican party.

The GAZETTE Printing company yesterday concluded negotiations for the control of Bronson's patent for making bank books, for the state of Colorado and the territories of Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico. The best bank book firms throughout the country are purchasing the right to control this patent in their own cities and states. The books made by this patent will open flat from the first to the last page and are stronger, more flexible and more durable on account of the sewing and binding than books sewed and bound by any other process. As is well known, a source of frequent trouble in making books by the old methods is in the sewing. A single thread breaking or a stitch losing its hold will cause entire sections to come out, necessitating rebinding of the book, and causing loss of time and much inconvenience. By this new method a thread may be cut throughout an entire section and not a leaf will be disturbed. In making bank books the leaves are sewed to narrow strips of parchment. By this new process should the parchment break, the book will remain unharmed. The contrivance for making the book open perfectly flat from first to last page is a pair of springs put in the back of the book. This not only makes the book open perfectly flat but makes it much stronger. Whatever strain there is on the book when open is placed entirely upon the cover. The leaves joints are prevented by these springs from spreading apart, and the cover is preserved from tearing when opened. There is no other patent which will secure this. The book is specially adapted for commercial houses, banks, county offices and railroads. The first book by this patent is just completed, and we shall be glad to show it to any of our customers.

The committee which Mr. Enrich appointed to make arrangements for the complimentary banquet to be given to the officials of the Rio Grande on the completion of that road has held a meeting, and arrangements are now being perfected. The date cannot be announced, as it is desirable to have the banquet given at a time when it will be convenient for the leading officials of the railroad to be present. It will be remembered that Pueblo, on the arrival of the Missouri Pacific, and Glenwood Springs and Aspen, on the arrival of the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Colorado Midland, gave complimentary banquets to which the leading people of the state were invited. It is desirable that our celebration should be no worse behind those of Pueblo, Glenwood Springs and Aspen. The importance of this direct connection with the east is fully as great to this city as the railroad connections of the cities before mentioned. It is an opportunity which we should not fail to improve to impress the people of this state that Colorado Springs has now every advantage in railroad connections both east and west, and north and south, that is possessed by any other city in Colorado. We have now three railroads running north and south through the city one railroad running through the pass to the mountains, and we soon will have a direct connection with Chicago. Every point in this state is reached now more easily from this city than from any other one point in the state, because this city is located nearly in the center of the state and every important system has a connection with it. Up to this time we have made very little boaster regarding our future prospects, and it is time that we should impress our advantages on the people of the state. Our people should respond liberally to the soliciting committee.

The republican papers that do not sincerely and openly favor the national republican platform of 1884 should hoist their flags. The New York Tribune in 1882 favored the report of the tariff commission reducing the tariff twenty per cent. It is too late to go back on this in order to raise an issue. A party that will nominate a man like Hill for governor of a great state raises an issue sufficiently clear and definite. In 1882 the Tribune gave its views in the following.

"The report is a brave and honest effort to do just what the needs and interests of the country demand. Inasmuch as no party can hope to succeed unless it does or honestly tries to do this, the report is wise for the republican party as well as wise for the country. If it be adopted by the republicans they will stand amply vindicated on this issue whether democratic partisanship defeats the action or not, and if enacted into law it will greatly promote the public prosperity. The commission proposes a substantial reduction of 20 to 25 per cent in the duties. The commission recognizes that excessive duties tend to bring the American system into discredit, to endanger its stability, and to render industrial enterprises uncertain and unnecessarily risky and costly. The present tariff, created in time of war, was needed to build and develop industries; the commission recognizes the fact that a different range of duties is needful in time of peace, when industries have been grandly built and developed. It notes also the improvements in machinery and processes and the great changes in prices within the past twenty years as reasons for modification. It is a pleasure to be able to commend this valuable report most heartily. If all members of congress who seek the prosperity of the country will give to this report their careful attention they will find in it a basis upon which immediate action ought to be taken. Reform of the tariff in that line is possible at this session, and would be of incalculable benefit to the country."

The letters of the candidates for the presidency are getting tiresomely long. The letter of General Grant in 1868 and of General Hayes in 1876 are the two letters that have made the most impression since the time of Lincoln. Both are short and did not attempt argument or discussion. The same criticism is to be made on the platforms, which are no longer declarations of principles but political discussions. As a party acts definite issues and sincerely, the length of the platform increases. Almost the same might be said of the letters of acceptance. The following letter of Hill on accepting his first nomination is a model that should be followed

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 23, 1860

The Hon. George Ashmun, President of the Republican National Convention.

SIR: I accept the nomination tendered me by the convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprised in the letter of yourself and others, acting as a committee of the convention for that purpose

The declaration of principles and sentiments which accompanies this letter meets my approval, and it shall be my care not to violate or disregard it in any part

Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the convention, to the rights of all the states and territories and people of the nation, to the inviolability of the constitution and the perpetual union, harmony, and prosperity of all, I am most happy to co-operate for the practical success of the principles by the convention. Your obliged friend and fellow citizen,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat can see little reason for the existence of minor political parties this year. It says

There is no need for any more than two parties in this campaign. It is the tariff, and not temperance or woman suffrage, which is the absorbing issue of the canvass. The question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic and the other question of the extension of the ballot to women are of interest to thousands of intelligent persons. The tariff question, however, has a far more direct and practical bearing upon the community than either of those. It affects the interests of everybody. For every one person who has even the remotest concern for prohibition and woman suffrage one hundred have a vital and abiding interest in the tariff.

In many presidential years in the past there would have been some excuse for the minor political organizations. There is no excuse whatever this year. When there is an absence of issues which appeal with overwhelming force either to the conscience or the pocket of the people party discipline and party coherency become relaxed and the smaller concerns assert themselves. Slavery was an issue of the class first named, and the tariff is an issue of the other class. All other political aspirations and "reforms" sink into insignificance a third of a century ago in comparison with the slavery question, as the tariff dwarfs every other question of national import to-day. The one issue of commanding importance this year is the tariff, and every voter should join one or other of the two great political organizations according to his attitude toward this issue.

Congressman Mills has gone home to look after his fences. It looks as though he would not be able to fix his repairs before the election.

The Denver Times is soon to enlarge to an eight page paper. The new management seems to be very progressive. There is a ready great improvement over the old management.

From present appearances there will not be quite the strife that there has been heretofore in electing a state treasurer. The next legislature will make it an office of little more importance than that of state auditor

The New York Tribune shows "ghoulish glee" over the fact that in Orange county, New York, a flag has been raised for Blaine, Harrison and Morton. It ought to be a matter of sorrow. It is much better that it should continue a democrat

The Hon. R. Q. Mitchell in his great speech at Richmond, Indiana, on Thursday evening spoke of the "unsurrendered battalions of democracy of the old Hoosier state." He must have referred to the democrats who were not in the confederate army

The recent banquet given by the members of the bar of Chicago to Chief Justice Fuller makes a pleasant end to the public agitation over his nomination. The fight against him by the republican party was a mistake in the beginning. The fact that every charge made against him has completely died out, and that there is universal concurrence in his ability and integrity, show that no mistake was made, and that the fight on him was uncalled for. It was a waste of energy to attempt to defeat his confirmation

It is a matter of regret that the Mahone-Wise fight has been carried into the fourth congressional district of Virginia, where there are two republican candidates for congress. The district is strongly republican and a republican may be elected. But it shows a want of union in the republican party, which practically insures the electoral vote of that state for Cleveland and Thurman. Two years ago the republicans had a majority of twenty thousand in the congressional election and their chances of carrying the state were good

The crisis in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul affairs is causing a general stirring up among railroad investors. Investors have heretofore bought stocks and bonds almost entirely with reference to the interest or dividends without examining the amount of stocks and bonds issued for mile. The English investors, as usual, are the ones who are most injured. They have been very willing dupes to unscrupulous management. Besides usually when the crisis comes, they go into another syndicate which proposes to do precisely the same thing. They have made possible nearly all the recent attempts on the part of the "Jay Goulds" to water the stock and bankrupt great properties.

Perhaps the temperance feeling is stronger among Methodists than any other denomination. General Fisk, the candidate on the prohibition ticket for the presidency, is a member of that church. But Chaplain McCabe, general secretary of the Methodist Missionary society, denies that the denomination will vote for Fisk and Brooks. He says "We believe in prohibition! But a large majority also believe in the republican party and think at this time the urgent need is to get this government out of democratic control. As Mr. Lincoln put it, 'One war at a time.' Some of us may favor local option and some oppose it, but there are few of us who are in favor of the third party as a temperance aid at this junction."

The news from Indiana is very encouraging. The campaigns in that state have always been very earnestly and ably conducted. But this promises to be the most exciting campaign since the state was carried for Tippecanoe in 1840. We published a dispatch the other day, stating that arrangements had been made for some two thousand meetings. The Columbus, Indiana, Republican prints a list of eighty odd appointments for republican meetings to be held in Bartholomew county from September 15th to November first, under the auspices of the republican committee. Probably no other county of its size in the country will hold more republican meetings. Throughout the state the organization is very thorough. The canvass made by the democrats a few weeks since was far from satisfactory, and the democratic national committee was stirred up to make extraordinary efforts in sending men and money to carry the state. The fight seems to be centering, since the Maine election, in New York and Indiana, and the republicans have never been more certain of carrying both states when there has been a close election.

Bedell in Court.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The trial of Bedell, the defaulting clerk of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, began to-day. There are three complaints against him, the first by A. E. Shermerhorn, charging Bedell with forging a mortgage for $17,000. Register Stevens was present to testify that his signature on the mortgage was a forgery. Other complaints were by Solomon Hanford of a law firm the prisoner defrauded. Koopman, who first discovered the forgery, also makes a complaint. The accused was remanded until Saturday without bail.

A Hint to France.

BERLIN, September 27.—The North German Gazette, Cologne Gazette and Berlin Post, publish a semi-official hint to France to hasten a conclusion in the inquiry as to the shooting of the porter at the German embassy at Paris.

ART STUDIES IN PARIS.

A Letter from the Director of the Largest and Best Known Studio in Europe.

PARIS, September 4, 1888.

Art students come over from America brimful of ardour, with a desire and capacity for work that is extraordinary. They set to work immediately on arriving in Paris—hardly allowing themselves a breathing spell after the sea voyage. Difficulties, disappointments that will often crush the spirit out of others, only seem to spur them on to fresh exertions. And if the men are ardent in their art and ready to impose laborious tasks upon themselves, the women are no less so. Often, indeed, they are more industrious, more painstaking than the men. They work, too, against greater odds. Physically so inferior, they make up for it by an indomitable energy, a courageous disdain of fatigue and bodily weakness. This is true of the majority of my female pupils—not only of Americans. I have seen delicate women the prey of that dreadful enemy of the sex—sick headache—insisting on getting through a self imposed task in spite of it, whereas a man would give in at once and throw up his pencil for the nonce.

There are people still dead set against high art education for women. I have always been an advocate for it, and the result proves that I was correct. When I first proposed opening a studio for female students and extending the same advantages to them as to the men, even the professors were not all convinced of the wisdom of the step. They had a hundred arguments to advance the old arguments with which everyone is more or less familiar. But I held good. I determined that my female pupils should have the first professors, artists like Bouguereau, Boulanger, Jules Lefebvre, and Tony Robert Fleury—men whom the government had placed on the staff of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. I also decided that they should study from the life, and no longer waste their time making copies, which is miserable practice at best, and that they should have roomy studios managed on the same principles as those in which the male students worked. I was looked upon as a fool, at best—a dreamer. But I have succeeded almost beyond my own expectations. The old studios being insufficient to accommodate the ever increasing number of pupils, I have recently opened a fresh suite in the heart of the American and English quarter. This speaks for itself.

Many of my foreign pupils prefer the new studios in the Rue de Berri, but I must confess to a weakness, a sentimental preference for the original ateliers in the Passage des Panoramas—the parent stem of which the others are but an offshoot—reached by a winding stair none too easy to climb or well lighted, but peculiarly interesting by reason of the souvenirs attached to it.

Poor Marie Baskirtseff, cut off in her youth and beauty, not only learnt to paint there, but executed therein the first of that series of Salon pictures which earned for her a reputation that has survived the grave. I had a partition torn down that she might have a good view of the studio which was the subject chosen by the talented young Russian—the studio with her comrades at work in it.

The other studio, also in the passage now reserved for female pupils, was formerly used by the men, who for some time past have been installed in more roomy quarters in the Faubourg St. Denis, as so many American artists who have studied in Paris well know.

I early declared, as I have already said, that the women should have the same privileges as the men at my studios and I have kept my word. They compete at stated intervals for bronze medals amongst themselves, and the most advanced are admitted to the annual competitions, in which both sexes participate, for medals of greater value. And, I say it with pride it is the women who carried off the principal prizes both this year and last. What a satisfaction for the advocates of female art education, what a splendid success for the girls themselves to have beaten the men, for once at least, and the latter were no mean antagonists, either, but real artists, several of whom have won rewards at the Salon and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

The jury for the award of these medals is composed of the four painters named above—*plus* Chabu. It is impossible to question the justice of the decisions of such a quintette.

At the last competition, the first prize for portraits was won by an American, Miss Anna E. Klumpke, of San Francisco, the second was awarded to Mme. Belinska, a Pole, who also took the first medal for a study of a head. Last year Mlle. Beaury-Saurel was the principal laureate. All these young women have distinguished themselves at the Salon. Mme. Belinska and Mlle. Beaury-Saurel have been awarded medals, and Miss Klumpke has secured an honorable mention.

One great advantage of the system in force at these "independent studios" is, that those who have gone forth and conquered come back to school again, and not only improve their own knowledge and skill of hand, but serve to stimulate the interest of others. A great deal is to be learnt by imitation. Professors make the round of the studios once a week, but the teaching which goes on every and all day is almost equally beneficial in its way.

No one is actually set over the pupils. A few rules to be observed are inscribed on tablets, and hung on the walls side by side with studies and, sometimes, cleverly drawn caricatures. (I have laughed at my own charge more than once.) But the *massier* in the men's studio and the *massière* in that of the women have a great deal of authority in one way and another. She it is who makes arrangements with, and takes down the names of, new comers. At the women's studios in the Passage des Panoramas it is Mlle. Beaury-Saure who occupies this envied position. She is always one of the first to arrive on Monday morning, when a fresh model appears on the scene; and when all the girls have trooped in, list in hand, she calls out their names, and one after another they take up their position. They settle amongst themselves the pose to be adopted by the model, and once a position has been decided upon, no alteration is allowed. Should the model, from caprice or any other reason, decline to sit all through the week, he or she forfeits the pay otherwise due on Saturday—a rule which needs to be stringently enforced, models—especially women—being "kittle cattle" at best.

It is on Friday that the professor on duty for the particular month makes his rounds—criticising, encouraging, correcting by word or touch. Some young women consider this a terrible ordeal, and, nerves getting the better of sober sense, a burst of tears is not an uncommon occurrence. These, however, are soon wiped away and the student is wound up to renewed exertions. During the visit of the professor profound silence is observed in deference to him; but conversation is not generally tabooed, the more studious girls taking it upon themselves to stem the current of talk when it waxes too loud and interferes with work. There are intervals, however, when it is a Babel of tongues.

Models are but mortal, and it is a fatiguing profession, and so every hour they are allowed ten minutes or so of rest. Then the students, too, rest from their labors get up, walk about, criticise each other's work for the most part kindly often with exclamations of really professed admiration. Everyone is fully alive to the difficulties of the task in hand, and many know better what ought to be done than how to do it.

The morning sitting lasts from eight to twelve, that of the afternoon begins at two o'clock. Many students remain the whole day, others—principally Americans and English—take their midday meal at a neighboring restaurant where the girls are known, and treated with politeness and respect by the waiters, clever enough to recognize a lady when they see one, and sufficiently kind not to measure their politeness by the amount of the *pourboire*. Other pupils dine on sandwiches and some fruit or cakes, which they bring with them to the studio, and which they eat before the *bonne* comes in to sweep up. A pocket Etna will, in addition, boil a couple of eggs on the corner of an easel. A good deal of pleasant chat seasons the frugal meal, and those who doubt that a party of women must needs be a dull one, would certainly change their opinion were they only to peep into one of these studios at the breakfast hour. Unfortunately the sterner sex is entirely debarred from indulging in such a proceeding. Save the professors, including myself, the models, and now and then a dealer in colors and pencils, no man may cross this threshold. This accounts, in large part, for the extreme inexactitude of the notices that have hitherto appeared in the public press concerning this subject of women's studios in Paris.

On ordinary occasions this is what you see on opening the door of the studio in the Rue de Berri. A long and extremely lofty apartment lighted from above; at one end is a low platform on which stands a model "undraped" save for the red cloth round his loins, at the other end is a "draped" model. The former sits for the *ensemble*, the latter for the head and bust only. Before each, 40 or 50 pupils are grouped, some sitting, some standing, brunettes and blondes, girls in blouses or pinafores, and one or two elderly women in bonnets, some wielding the brush, others working in charcoal. Between the two divisions is a young woman sketching out a rich-hued bunch of the particular blossoms that happen to be in season; the flowers from which she is painting being arranged on a low table, scenting the air with their fragrance. Lifting a drapery, you pass into an inner room, where modeling is being carried on. A fair young girl is sitting before a group of female sculptors, many of whom are reproducing her soft, rounded limbs in clay, not unskilfully, while a tall young woman, her hair cut short, is doing the same for a little youngster, who might personate John the Baptist. I must not even whisper to you the name of this tall woman; when noble dames assume the sculptor's blouse they leave their title with their fine manners in the vestibule. It is Chabu who dispenses praise and blame in this department, and a good deal of the former commodity falls to the share of Princesse ——. Overhead there is another and a larger room, which is reached by a private staircase, and is intended for those whose prejudices exclude them from the study of the nude.

There are extraordinary occasions also at the studios, as when, not long ago, I found the one in the passage *en fete* to celebrate the medal awarded to Mlle. Maximilienne Guyon for her picture at the last Salon. Unusual sounds of merriment issued from thence as I passed, and peals of laughter greeted my ears. The squeak of a reed-pipe accompanied a fresh young voice. Easels and stools had been thrust on one side, as the whole party was dancing and frolicking. And there was the heroine of the fete, a girl who does not look more than twenty, and who, nevertheless, had already won a reward that many an artist of mature years might envy her. The news of her triumph had been published in all the journals that morning. Some tell-tale bottles stood in a corner. It was clear that the health of the laureate had been drunk with honors, for they were emptied of their frothy contents, and some burly corks lay on the ground.

Such a merry-making as this is an very well once in a way; it does not happen often. It is refreshing thus to know that hard work does not affect the students' high spirits; that they are ready for a game of play now and again; and moreover, can rise above petty jealousy and sympathize with a comrade's good fortune, frankly and heartily.

R. JULIAN.

HOW LADIES BATHE.

Evelyn Malcomb Tells How the Fair Sex Conduct Themselves in the Russian Baths.

Copyright, 1888, by Chas. R. Brown.

It was a very hot day for a Russian bath. The sun was blistering the pavements, the mercury was 95 degrees in the shade. New York was an oven, and even a gingham gown seemed irksome and heavy.

Nevertheless, after getting our checks from the clerk at the desk we descended to the warm luxurious rooms.

These are arranged in two rows, each room about six feet square, and divided from each other by low partitions and a silk curtain, which shuts it in completely.

We discarded, as quickly as possible, our natty, tight fitting dresses for a linen sheet, which an attendant, looking like a cup-bearer to Jupiter, in her short tunic, laid upon the divan. In this sheet we wrapped ourselves and it was as cool and soft to the skin as a robe made of rose leaves, and, draw in gathering it up daintily and feeling like a Roman in his toga, we stepped from our several little curtained niches into a wide, carpeted aisle lighted by tiny incandescent lamps branching from the walls on either side.

From this we passed into a sort of ante chamber where a number of bathers were having their hair brushed, others their nails manicured, and two or three in the further corner were weighing each other and disputing volubly about an extra pound or two.

THE STEAM ROOM.

Beyond this was the steam room, looking as though wrapped in the mystery of a genuine London fog. It was large and wide lined on each side with a marble slab above and below, like upper and lower berths, the steam pouring in streams from grated openings in the marble. In the centre lay a great ruffled pool, marble-edged, fed with fresh water constantly from the open mouths of two massive dogs heads made of silver and projecting on each side. We settled ourselves upon the lower slab, and prepared to perspire slowly, steadily, terribly.

The heat was intense, the steam so thick that we distinguished the forms of the other bathers but dimly at first, but as we became accustomed to it we saw bright, girlish faces, the contour of pretty arms and shoulders, a few pallid, sickly women, some very lean, and one very stout woman of middle age sitting in a remote corner in the midst of seething steam, determined to get thin or die on the spot. A group of chorus girls were practicing a quartet near by, interspersing it with laughing comments; every one was laughing or gossiping. The shower baths were in full play, the plunge filled with splashing nymphs, the attendants rushing hither and thither, bearing bowls of cold water and soft towels for aching heads, and the scene was of the liveliest.

THE DIVE IN THE PLUNGE.

The next stage in the bath was a dive in the plunge. We descended the steps gingerly. The water was so intensely cold that when the feet touched it an electric shock ran through the body. Another gasp, another shiver, we set our teeth hard, and in we went. The first over, the water was simply delightful. It reached very nearly to our ears as we stood upright; then we dived, plunged, swam, if we could, splashed if we couldn't, and came out at the other end warm and rosy. This we repeated several times. Then came the needle bath in a separate room, the walls lined with silver and perforated with minute holes, the water was turned on and above, below and at the sides the water rushed out in sharp, stinging sprays with great force and enveloped the bather in a thousand needle-like points. Two minutes of this was enough, for it left one tingling, breathless and very much alive.

After that we were dried and well wrapped up in heated sheets, and then went to our separate rooms. As the hair never dries as quickly as one might wish, we determined to spend ten minutes in the hot air room attached to the Turkish baths, which is generally situated on the floor above.

Wrapped in our sheets, which swept the floor behind us in a stately train which a Babylonian queen might not have despised, we swept up the carpeted stairs and into the hot air room. It was furnished like an ordinary sitting-room, and on low chairs here and there five or six women sat, wrapped in white, looking like so many mummies.

IN THE HOT ROOM.

We felt the dry heat almost overpowering at first; it was like a blast from a furnace and we could hear the heat hissing through the large pipes lining the hall on one side. Five minutes were sufficient to dry the hair thoroughly and we went back to our rooms to rest for an hour. Then appetite asserted itself; we were desperately hungry. As these baths are generally attached to a first-class hotel it is easy to order anything from a sandwich to a five dollar luncheon. The usual demand is for sandwiches, salads or croquettes, with either coffee, lemonade, milk punch or porter.

Lolling upon eider-down divans, for the time, at least, quite free from care, invigorated and freshened by our bath, it was delicious to trifle with our salad and draw an iced drink lazily through straws.

If a woman, however, goes to a Russian bath to decrease her aggressive adipose either crucify her appetite and remain hungry. When she has walked about in the air for an hour or so she can with safety eat a chop and after two hours more, drink a glass of claret or a cup of tea.

This system of eating lean meat without any accompanying liquids, with exercise and a Russian bath once or twice a week, will reduce a stout person promptly; but alas! hunger is strong and women are weak, and salads with ale or wine are good—and the scale still is as at 160 as relentlessly as ever.

Actresses rely greatly on the softening, preserving power of these baths to counteract the injurious effects of the cosmetics which they are required to use.

Sometimes you see a young woman enter quietly and seat herself near you. You don't pay much attention to her at first perhaps, until, glancing towards her, it suddenly dawns upon you that you are sitting elbow to elbow with the actress who moved you to tears or laughter but the evening before. Probably in another ten minutes you are chatting with her, for conventionality has no footing here, no introductions are necessary, no references exchanged—this is "bath etiquette."

When we had rested a sufficient time the attendant appeared with a huge alcohol bottle. She first sprinkled the body until the place smelled like a distillery, and then followed the massage treatment. We were rubbed, slapped, pounded to an alarming extent, until the blood was lively, the face delicately flushed and the skin as smooth as a piece of velvet.

The time passed with astonishing swiftness as we lay there happy and supine. After 2 o'clock in the afternoon the baths are open to the lords of creation, and remain open to them until 8 o'clock the next morning.

Alas it was time to dress. We eyed our gowns, which hung limp upon their nails, disapprovingly; our simple linen sheets fondly.

We condemned civilization, which prohibits a linen sheet, gracefully draped, as a proper costume for a promenade on Broadway.

But not one of the dozen things which make up the costume of the woman of the period could be despised. The every day perplexing cares returned to the memory as we dressed. From one room came the plaint:

"I have to go to a horrid intelligence office and get a servant this afternoon. Provoking!"

"I have to match that embroidery for Nelly. Oh, those hot shops."

From another: "And I must go down to the post office and cash a money order this broiling day. I wouldn't mind if I could wear this sheet."

"Nor I. Oh, why must poor women wear bustles, kid gloves and tight dresses? The ancients had a good deal more sense. I wish I had been an ancient."

We echoed the wish with a sympathetic groan. EVELYN MALCOM.

POLITICAL PORTRAITS.

Wilbur C. Lothrop.

Written for the GAZETTE by Fitz-Mac.

It has been the purpose in these portraits rather to display the types of character that exercise an influence in politics than to reproduce the personal traits of the particular politicians mentioned. It will be found accordingly that I have followed the lines of influence which lead to political power rather than the personal traits of those who have attained it—not that the characters mentioned have not been individualized, for that was necessary to enlist public interest in these efforts, but the personal interest has been the incident rather than the aim of the endeavor. I have handled the question of political leadership, of social and temperance agitation and of the influence of classes and creeds in various of the portraits where the individuals happened to be identified with those lines of thought. The purpose has been to cover the field of political influences as far as might be.

Mr. Wilbur Clay Lothrop of Denver is known to be one of the cleverest and most influential politicians of the state. He was four times elected to the most lucrative office in Colorado—the county clerkship of Arapahoe county. He has never, it is true, risen to that position of general personal influence which makes men leaders of thought, but he has for some years been recognized as one of the strong leaders of action. He has been a cripple from his youth, and is not a man of personal presence. Neither is he a speaker of any considerable force. His power rests in the vigor, the composure, and the justness of his judgment and in a deep, concentrated and grim discernment of human motive—a discernment which if it were directed only to the evil side of character would render him a sinister and dangerous man. But knowing him very intimately as I do, and having so often had the benefit of his counsel in political matters, I can testify that few politicians ever so justly estimate in measuring character that impulse toward the right which, though seldom the strongest characteristic of individuals, is an instinct of human nature about the most constant in its influence.

Every man is bound by the conditions of nature to view the motives of other men by the light of his own. I value the judgment of Mr. Lothrop because throughout a long and intimate acquaintance I have found his estimate of other men's motives to be not only eminently just but always a little generous.

As a leader of thought Mr. Lothrop does not take a high rank. He has never risen to that personal eminence which would cause the public to look to him for political guidance. As a leader in action he has never taken exactly the first rank. But in the diplomacy of politics, as a counselor and tactician, he stands matchless and supreme, pre-eminently the first in the state.

He was chairman of the republican state central committee in 1884. Nothing that I know of in the history of Colorado politics ever drew more exhaustively on the watchfulness, the patience, the composure, the endurance, the energy and the diplomatic sagacity of man than the management of that famous campaign.

Two of the wealthiest republicans of the state—Senator Hill and ex-Governor Routt, were open and avowed rivals for the federal senatorship which the legislature then being elected must fill. Besides these avowed candidates several of the strongest leaders of the party—Chaffee, Hamill, Teller, Tabor and Chilcot, —were seriously coquetting for the office, more or less covertly of course but still with sufficient earnestness to increase the embarrassments of a situation already reduced to a condition of political chaos by the jealous and reckless rivalry of Hill and Routt.

Fortunately for the cause the battle was confined almost exclusively to Arapahoe county. That was a field with every inch of which Lothrop was familiar. The legislative delegation of that county to be elected that year consisted of eight members of the house and two senators, with two more senators to be elected jointly by Arapahoe and Bent and Elbert, and by Arapahoe and Douglass.

In any division likely to occur of the republican part of the legislature between the rival candidates for the federal senatorship the addition of these twelve members would give the one they favored a clear majority in the caucus, consequently there was the fiercest determination among the contending candidates to secure the election of a legislative delegation favorable to their personal interest. Ostensibly there were but two factions—the Hill and the anti-Hill—but in fact the dissension was embittered by every possible complication of rivalry. Scenes that would mock Bedlam and disgrace Newgate had occurred in the scramble to secure the advantage in the Denver primaries. Two sets of delegates claimed to have been elected, two county conventions were held, two sets of delegates to the state convention were named and two republican legislative tickets were placed in the field.

After the memorable contest before the state convention the Routt delegation were admitted to seats and the Hill faction returned home embittered and sullen and determined to fight the battle out before the people at the polls. This meant inevitable defeat to the party. It meant the sacrifice of the state ticket to the embittered rivalry for the senatorship. It meant of course the loss of the senatorship as well. Fortunately Routt had a little more party patriotism than any of the others—he always has had—and it was he I believe who secured the election of Lothrop to the chairmanship of the state central committee. Routt knew his worth, and never was worth more needed.

The little lame man hobbled to the front, grasped the reins of party authority with masterly composure of spirit, and inaugurated that magical diplomacy of watchfulness, patience and sagacity which swiftly reduced chaos to order and brought harmony out of bellowing discord. He saved the cause. The state ticket was elected by the largest majority ever had in the state and the republicans carried the legislature.

This great success fairly illustrates the unusual capacity of the man. It is not pretended that his influence procured the majority. It is only claimed that his matchless genius as a political tactician and diplomat saved the situation where a bungler or a mere busybody would have achieved the destruction of the party and left discord howling at chaos.

Mr. Lothrop was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and received his education in the public schools of that town and at Kenyon college, a few miles distant. His family is of old New England stock, being of those Lothrops who came over in 1648, and whose progeny have disseminated the name throughout this country. It is a family which has produced many able and scholarly men who have figured most creditably in the history of New England and the country at large.

Wilbur C. Lothrop is now forty-three years of age. He has been in Colorado since 1865 having come out here to take a clerkship in the office of collector of internal revenue. During the early part of his residence in the territory he was intimately identified with the establishment and extension of our public school system, and we are indebted to his intelligence for some of the best features of our present school laws.

The interest in the public school seems to be an instinct of the Yankee blood. It is not an instinct to blush for. Mr. Lothrop was elected county superintendent of schools for Arapahoe county in 1869 and in 1870 was appointed by the governor superintendent of schools for the territory and in the following year digested and prepared a new school law or system of laws which being submitted to the legislature passed without amendment and now forms the basis of the school system of the state. He held the office of territorial superintendent of schools for three years and after resigning the office in 1873 interested himself actively in promoting the efficiency of the public schools of Denver, a question in which the city has always taken great pride. Being elected to the board of education, he was made treasurer of the body and chairman of the important committee on teachers and text books. His influence on the schools of the state and city has been important. It may fairly be said that he has left the impress of his character upon them.

Without being exactly a man of high education or very considerable literary culture, Mr. Lothrop possesses rather scholarly inclinations, with great energy and thoroughness of character. He is a remarkable figure in public life. Hopelessly crippled in his childhood, and left fatherless at the age of 12, without fortune or influential friends, he had the energy of purpose to secure for himself a fair education while helping his mother in the care of a numerous family. He began his career in Colorado twenty-three years ago, filling a meager clerkship, and by his energy and thrift and good judgment he has acquired a handsome fortune—a fortune which must amount to one hundred thousand dollars at the least.

The unattractiveness of his person is so compensated by the peculiar charm of an intelligent sympathy of mind that he is one of the most companionable of men. He has a beautiful and lovely wife who was the playmate of his childhood in his native village and who has been for twenty years the larger and the better half of his existence. They have three children, and they constitute an unusually devoted little family circle.

Lothrop is a man of great moral courage as well as of unusual patience of temper and fortitude of character. He is loyal in his attachments and a sympathetic and helpful friend. In 1875 he was elected county clerk and recorder for Arapahoe county, the most lucrative office in the state, and held the place for four successive terms. This naturally developed his remarkable genius for politics, and made him one of the strongest political influences of the state.

The Pallium Conferred.

ST. PAUL, Minn., September 27.—Bishop John Ireland will receive the pallium and be elevated to be Catholic archbishop of St. Paul to-day.

The ceremony took place at 10.30. Archbishop Ireland, attired in the robes of office, attended by clergy, left the archiepiscopal residence adjoining the cathedral and proceeded to the sanctuary. The pontifical high mass was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Martin Marty of Yankton, Dak. The pallium was conferred upon the archbishop at the close of the mass by Rt. Rev. Bishop Grace, and the ceremony was followed by a sermon delivered by Rt. Rev. J. J. Keane, bishop of Richmond, Va., and the rector of the new Catholic university at Washington, D. C. Shortly after the close of the ceremonies at the cathedral the clergy were escorted to Hotel Ryan, where dinner was served.

WATERING PLACES.

Mrs. John Sherwood, the Well Known Authority in Society

Draws a Comparison Between American and European Resorts.

Means of Recreation and Amusement at the Latter.

The Service Better---Life More Simple But Less Dull.

AIX-LES-BAINS, September 7, 1888.

The almost universal decision that American watering places are dull, and that foreign watering places are amusing, each one to ask: What can be the reason why?

The great difference between, we will say, a health resort and one which is simply a pleasure place is very great in our country. Thus no one goes to Newport for improvement of health. There is no cure there nor has there ever been much pretence of a cure at Saratoga, although people do drink the water and often unadvisedly. The cures in America are the places like Avon Springs water cures where packing goes on and the White Sulphur, Richfield and Sharon Springs and the warm springs of Arkansas. No one can say that there is much amusement or dress at any of the cures except at Richfield and Sharon, while Long Branch and the other seaside resorts especially Bar Harbor are merely places for summer recreation.

Now in Europe the seaside resorts like Ostend, Trouville, Biarritz, etc. are almost the only places where there is not the excuse of a cure. A great establishment at which people bathe is an excuse for the general public to gather together for the erection of a casino where music and concerts and all sorts of recreation, the early drinks, the game of [illegible] are amuse the [illegible]. At Aix-les-Bains the game of baccarat and petits chevaux are accepted and enormous sums are made and lost at the former game.

Without the latter false excitement, however, European watering places are gayer than American watering places and for three or four reasons.

In the first place the foreigners are contented with cheap pleasures like fireworks and very poor races, the eating in the open air outside of a very plain *cabaret*, a little row on the river or else a drive in a very plain *voiture*, whatever it may be. There is nothing of the emulation in dress and equipage which marks the American watering place and which leads to envy and cutting criticism.

Another reason for the superior gaiety is the presence of men. Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters take their pleasure together at a watering place in Europe. In America the generous men stay at home and work and send their wives and daughters to the watering places. It is a constant complaint at Newport that there are no young men there, at least not enough to afford partners for the girls at a cotillon. At any foreign watering place the men who assemble to amuse themselves far outnumber the women.

Perhaps one reason why men stay away from watering places in America is because they are so expensive. The enormous disproportion of prices in American hotels to the best hotels of Europe is beginning to attract attention.

One can go to Stretat, for instance, meet the best company, hear the best music, live well, enjoy excellent service, for a dollar a day. Where in America can one get these things for five dollars a day?

At Aix-les-Bains one can live admirably at the Grand Hotel, the best table in Europe, for three dollars a day, and much cheaper if one chooses.

"Excellent service!" there is a text in these words. The French, German, Swiss waiters have studied their art from boyhood, as Meissonier has studied painting. They therefore excel in it. If a party arrive late at night at a good hotel a dinner is served with the greatest cheerfulness, meals at all hours at any time, anywhere, await the travelers at every stopping place in Switzerland. Does Madame prefer her dinner on the terrace? She can have it. A dozen cheerful *garçons* hasten to give it her. Does she prefer any changes in her room? As many graceful and white capped maids hasten to make the alterations.

In an American watering place hotel, with very few exceptions this cannot be done. One must curtail the evening drive, one must be at the table d'hote at a certain hour, one must take what one can get in the way of service, and at the lesser resorts what a slavery this becomes. The idea of asking an American hotel-keeper to allow one to have a table out on the veranda! What courageous heart can be found to do it?

The group of students from various colleges, who offer themselves as waiters at American watering place hotels, is an admirable custom from the student's point of view. It shows a self respect, a willingness to work which is creditable. But from the point of view of the unhappy creatures waited on, it is a failure. For it does not follow that because a man can construe Latin he can also wait at table.

It is, then, this excellent service everywhere, which adds such a charm to foreign travel. It is, also, the having something to do which gives a vivacity to Ostend, to Trouville, to Biarritz (and at the latter place splendid scenery and foreign customs add their charm), and to Schwalbach, to Carlsbad, to Kissingen this same charm of occupation is added.

It is a source of pleasure of the American traveler to look at wandering royalty. That seems to be almost the only excuse for Homburg, which is mentioned in all the papers this season as being dull. Can it be possible? Such a reproach will not hold good after H. R. H. arrives, surely.

The busy idleness of a foreign watering place never lacks point. There is generally some ruin, some chateau, some fine view to drive and see. The best people dress plainly, and are entirely independent.

One must think also that the sensible habit of eating has something to do with it. There is no such thing as the 9 o'clock breakfast whose heavy steaks and chops make the soul sad, and the hot cakes which weigh on one's cheerfulness all day. A cup of tea in one's room at 8 o'clock, a long morning for reading, writing, or walking, then a *déjeuner à la fourchette* at half past 11 or 12 does up all the eating for the day, until half past 6, 7 or 8 when comes the excellent dinner. There are greasy reminders of a late breakfast in a small boarding house. And this truly healthy disposition of time and of eating is perhaps the reason why a person comes home from a foreign watering place in so much better trim morally, mentally and physically than those who endure the unhealthy gorging indulged in at an American resort.

Dinners are very good even at a wayside inn in France, Italy, Switzerland, and cheap, too. For a good dinner, consisting of *potage le riz, [illegible] d'houlade, filets de bœuf, bouchées à la reine, chapon rôti au cresson, glace au chocolat,* coffee with fruit, cheese, cake, the wine of the country you pay only five francs at Aix-les-Bains. Imagine one getting such a dinner for even five dollars at an American watering place.

At twelve or one begins the music in the park or in the casino usually a pretty [illegible] in a garden [illegible] in the shady park the mammas sit with their children listening to one of the best bands in Europe. The evening thus finds itself gone before one knows it. After four every one goes for a country ride or a drive in the *voiture de place*. The drive takes you over seven [illegible] hours through magnificent scenery, for two francs an hour, and a *pourboire*, a few cents more.

The ladies at a foreign watering place have much to amuse themselves with at the shops where are found antiquities of all sorts, especially old silver, the plates or carved furniture, old lace and curios. The prices are so much less even in the height of the season than in New York or in London, that one hardly knows how to do [illegible], and if you wait until the end of the season, the prices are almost less than half. There is nothing too *rococo* in the vendor of Spain's shawls, toreador blankets, Dutch silver, Roman jewelry, Viennese plates. He brings the world to one's feet.

No lady appears at the Casino without a bonnet, instead most women live in hats or bonnets so much has the outer air to do with one's life at a foreign watering place. But round hats and bonnets have become very ornamental. If a concert or a play is going on at the little theatre the same people take their places in the boxes or stalls until every face becomes familiar as one knows one's shipmates. Pleasant acquaintances are thus formed. A free and easy system of etiquette prevails. People do not wait to be introduced. The same privilege extends to the asking of a party of ladies to take an ice or a promenade. Foreigners have no false shame however, about sharing expenses—and, consequently, picnics, dinners and excursions become common.

Sometimes the steward of the Casino gets up a fancy ball. It is a unique and gay spectacle. It is never a failure and never dull. This, too, amongst people who have met only the day before yesterday.

Not the least striking picture to the American eye are the men in ecclesiastical garb whom one meets at the Casino, enjoying the fun. The number of nuns and priests who walk about the streets of a foreign watering place prove the general idea of the efficacy of change and amusement.

The fetes of the peasants are things to go and see, and the unalterable contentment with their own rank in life, compared with the universal discontent in America, is always most pleasing. The daughter of even the most wealthy peasant will be a peasant as her mother was. She is far happier and more respectable. She gets more gaiety out of her life than if she were reaching for fruit above her head, and she is certainly much more picturesque.

The French women of every grade help to make foreign watering places delightful. They take their amusement resolutely, be it five francs' or one hundred francs' worth, be it music, dancing, "distraction"—they are there. What amuses them in their cheap pretty dresses might not always amuse an Anglo-Saxon woman, heavily freighted with her own self consciousness. The delicate embroidery of their lives makes them cheerful companions. Never ponderous, never self-conscious, nor jealous of a superior prosperity, most agreeable, having experienced caprice, warm and fancy, dealing gently with the passions, the intelligent and tasteful French woman has a perfect idea of doing her half in life, and of getting out of her hour of leisure all the amusement she can.

How amused she would be to hear that the wealthy householders of Newport, the laborious pleasure seekers of Saratoga, the gay bathers at Bar Harbor or Long Branch find those places dull. How soon she would try (and succeed) in making them gay.

V. E. W. SHERWOOD.

SOLDERED UP.

The Lead Workers Cross Bats and the Printers Get Worsted.

A week ago this morning the GAZETTE's base ball team threw down the gage of battle, offering to play any club of tradesmen or a club selected from any business house in the city. The plumbers were the first to pick it up, and riding into the arena shook their shining lance—or soldering iron—full in the face of the GAZETTE boys and dared them to play Saturday afternoon at half-past two, at the Athletic grounds.

The game was close during most of the time and was really quite interesting, a better "scrub" game never having been seen on the grounds. The teams were pretty evenly matched, the printers, if anything, playing the best ball, which was offset by the heavy batting of the plumbers. The printers started in to "lock up" the plumbers' "form," but they found out before the end of the game that the plumbers had "wiped a joint." The plumber boys had a first rate battery in Weber and McTavish, although McTavish missed several pretty little flies. Their fielding was fairly good and their batting excellent.

The GAZETTE boys did some really good playing at times. Their battery was fine. Wallace Noble will develop into a base ball catcher of the first class if he continues to improve with years and experience. James Noble pitched a good game, striking out seventeen men. Both pitchers [illegible] through the game in much better shape than it was supposed they could do. No particular praise can be given them for their fielding, but there were good plays sprinkled throughout the game. Whenever the boys got a hit on the plumber's pitcher they made it count.

The score of the game is as follows:

PRINTERS	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Noble, J., p	6	1	2	0	2	1
Noble, W., c	5	1	1	3	4	2
Brisbin, s.s	1	2	0	0	2	1
Platt, 1b	3	2	1	8	0	1
Butterfield, 2b	4	1	2	3	0	2
Bridge 3d	5	1	1	3		4
Moon, l.f.	3	2	0	0	0	1
Seldomridge, c f	5	1	1	0	0	0
McCarty, r f	3	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	12	9	27	9	2

PLUMBERS	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
St. John, W., 1b	5	2	2	7	1	
Grady, 2b	5	3	2	4	3	1
St. John, C., c f	5	3	3	1	0	0
Scott, 3b	6	2	1	2	0	1
Kevan, r f	5	1	2	0	0	1
Reynolds, l f	5	1	0	0	0	0
Davis, s s	4	2	1	1	0	0
Weber, c	4	1	1	11	3	1
McTavish, p	5	1	2	1	2	5
Totals	44	16	14	27	9	10

Two-base hits—Platt, C. St. John, Weber, Scott.
Three-base hits—McCarty, W. St. John 2, Grady, C. St. John.
Hit by pitcher—By Noble, by McTavish 2.
Struck out—By Noble 17, by McTavish 7.
Wild pitches—By Noble 3.
Bases on balls—By Noble 1, by McTavish 9.
Passed balls—Noble 4, Weber 8.
Umpire—C. Kitner.

DIAMOND DUST.

Did you see McCarty's slide to second?

Some of the GAZETTE boys couldn't have caught a pillow.

The stick and rule vs. the shaving hook and the bending iron.

Charlie Craig has some fine sketches of the game taken on the spot.

Two red-headed men on the diamond and not a white horse in sight.

It is an awful poor day when the GAZETTE fails to publish a ball score just now.

St. John had his eye on the ball when he swiped it on the trade mark—two times.

Lots of flies went into the field but Moon was afraid and Seldomridge "cassent" touch em.

The plumbers were more used to doctoring hot things than the printers, which was the reason they caught more balls.

The plumbers are fine base stealers. True to plumber instinct they "robbed the boys blind," taking bases just when it suited them.

The printers started in to make it such a "cold day" for the plumbers that all the water pipes in town would burst—but they didn't.

The Firemen's band accompanied the base ball excursion to Denver on Sunday and while there serenaded the city fire department. The News of Monday contained the following pleasant notice of the band: "The Firemen's band of Colorado Springs, which came up with the ball club from that place yesterday, gave the fire department and police force a splendid musical serenade at the city hall last evening. Chief Charles Ferrin, of the Colorado Springs fire department, is responsible for the handsome compliment to the Denver boys, who were delighted with the music and applauded the band heartily. The band is composed of the following named gentlemen: H. C. Bishop, leader; Frederick Theobold, W. F. Stetler, George Green, George Woodward, J. Baber, K. Custer, Frank Johnson, Frank Hall, Deacon A. H. Storer, F. S. Johnson, A. F. Hall, W. A. Hall and W. H. Metz. The visitors all expressed themselves as having passed a pleasant day, and took their departure for home at 9.15, pleased with their visit.

BASE BALL.

The Solis Badly Beaten by the Colorado Springs Club

The game of base ball between the Springs and the Solis club, of Denver, the 21st, was rather poor sport although an examination of the score will show that it was a well played game.

The Springs won on a score of 12 to 3, the cause being that the boys batted Ulrich the pitcher, freely, nearly every one getting a hit off him. Madden did not catch a very brilliant game having six passed balls. Their fielding was fair.

The Springs boys placed a fine game, and it is to be hoped they will do as well to-day. Their fielding was splendid and better base running has never been seen on the grounds. They stole bases from first to last and the Solis were powerless to prevent it.

A pretty point in the game was in the sixth inning, when a double play was made by F. McMahon to Lynch and Fitzgerald. Ben Mann pitched a fine game, and the Solis team seem to be afraid of him.

Following is the score:

COLORADO SPRINGS.	AB.	R.	BH	PO.	A	E.
Hunter, c. f.	4	2	1	1	0	1
F. McMahon, s s	5	2	1	0	2	0
Smith, 3d b.	4	1	1	1	1	1
Lynch, 2d b	4	1	0	4	4	2
Fitzgerald, 1st-b	4	0	1	10	0	1
Dobbs, r. f	4	2	2	1	0	0
W. J. McMahon, c	4	1	1	9	5	0
Mann, p	3	2	2	0	1	0
England, l f	3	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	12	9	27	13	5

SOLIS.	AB	R	BH	PO	A.	E.
Ulrich, p	3	1	0	0	2	0
Taylor, 2d b	4	0	0	3	4	2
McMahon, 3d b	3	0	0	1	1	1
Mosconi (Jake), s s	4	1	1	2	5	0
Davis, 1st b	3	0	0	12	0	2
Mosconi (John), l. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Madden, c	3	1	1	5	2	1
Bishop, c. f	4	0	0		0	0
Ferguson, r f	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total	30	3	4	24	14	7

Score by innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Solis	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
Colorado Springs	2	1	0	0	4	1	1	3	*	—13

Earned runs—Colorado Springs 3.
Strike outs—Mann 12, Ulrich 4.
Stolen bases—Colorado Springs 7, Solis 1.
Passed balls—Madden 6, McMahon 2.
Wild pitch—Mann 1.
Umpire—Bradley.

The Yuma base ball team returned to the city from Leadville Monday, after having been defeated on both Saturday and Sunday in games with the Leadville Blues. In the afternoon the club played its second game with the Springs team, and our boys at the end of a very close and interesting game, took sweet revenge for the defeat of last Thursday. The score at the end of the game stood three to two in favor of Colorado Springs and had been played without three errors on one side and four on the other. But few better games are ever witnessed, even among the eastern leagues.

Some disappointment was felt with the pitching of Cheney. His game was not equal to the one he pitched here on Thursday, but Stevens held his own and caught a good game. Their fielding was excellent, but they failed to bat Mann.

The Springs boys, notwithstanding the hard work of the previous week played splendid ball. The score of the game will show that their fielding must have been good. There were a number of splendid stops, though, but no very brilliant plays. Dobbs caught the game and did the best work he has yet for the club. Frank McMahon played right field and Harry Ferguson took his place as short stop doing good work although his play was distinguished more at the bat than in the field. Ben Mann pitched the game and his many admirers left the grounds more enthusiastic than ever. After the splendid work of the day previous his throwing was really remarkable.

The score of the game is as follows:

YUMA	AB	R	BH	PO	A.	E.
Stevens, c.	3	0	0	6	0	0
Andrews, 3rd b	2	1	0	1	2	0
Cheney, p	3	0	1	0	2	0
Stine, 2nd b	4	1	1	5	2	1
Davis, r. f	4	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher, s s	4	0	1	3	1	1
Price, 1st b.	4	0	0	7	0	1
Bye, c. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Ashmore, l f	3	0	0	1	0	1
Total	31	2	3	24	7	4

COLORADO SPRINGS.	AB.	R	BH.	PO	A.	E
Hunter, c f	3	1	0	0	0	0
Lynch, 2d b	4	0	0	0	2	1
Smith, 3d b	4	0	1	2	0	0
Fitzgerald, 1st b	4	0	0	15	1	1
Dobbs, c.	2	1	0	7	4	0
Ferguson, s s.	3	0	2	1	2	0
Mann, p	4	0	0	2	3	0
England, l. f	4	0	0	0	0	0
McMahon, r. f	3	1		0	0	0
Total	31	3	4	27	12	2

Score by innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Colorado Springs	0		1	0	1	0	0	0	*	—3
Yuma	0	0	0		0	0	0	2	0	—2

Stolen bases—Yuma 3, Colorado Springs.
Struck out—Mann 9, Cheney 4.
Double play—Fitzgerald to Mann.
Three base hit—Smith.
Passed ball—Stevens 1.
Left on bases—Yuma 7, Colorado Springs 8.
Umpire—McGee of Denver.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Ben Mann is a fine ball player. He is not only one of the best pitchers in the state, but he runs bases well, is a good coacher and manages to get his first in some way or another as often as any one in the club.

The principal feature of the Sunday game in Denver was a running catch of England's. He not only made a brilliant catch, but threw to second and nearly made a double play. He got an ovation from the grand stand that would warm the heart of the oldest ball player in the country.

A remarkable thing in connection with the games in Denver was the good feeling shown the Colorado Springs team. It is doubtful if one-third of the Denver people present at the last game felt either sympathy or local pride in seeing the Solis win. Every good play made by our boys was loudly applauded, while the home team was received coolly.

On Sunday about one hundred and fifty persons of this city went on the special excursion train on the Santa Fe to Denver to witness the game between the Solis and the Colorado Springs team. The train left the city at 10.30 and reached Denver at 1.30 o'clock; returning leaving Denver at 9.15 p m and arriving here at 12.30. The game was won by the Springs team by a score of 7 to 5, and was exciting throughout. There was no point in the game when either club had a decided advantage and for a time the score stood 3 to 3. When the Springs came to the bat in the first half of the ninth inning the Solis were two ahead, but the boys tallied one, got two men on bases on balls and then "Home Run Smith" came to the bat and knocked a three bagger that brought the men in and won the game amid the greatest enthusiasm and excitement.

It is very doubtful if Colorado Springs people will see any more ball this season. Manager Brisbin has about decided to disband the club. The games have not been paying lately and he does not believe in taking the risk of the next month's games when there are likely to be cold raw days and empty benches. He knows that the games have been a good advertisement for the city and that they have furnished innocent healthful outdoor amusement for invalids and others and he does not think that he alone should take the risk when he can close the season now with little, if any loss. An effort will be made to day to see if a sufficient sum of money can be raised to insure a continuance of the club until the end of the season. It would seem a shame to disband the club just as they are playing such fine ball.

Military Drill for Ladies.

Mr. [illegible] C. Durgin in connection with his class in dancing proposes to have a military class for boys and also a military and calisthenics class for ladies. The terms will be much lower for this than for the teaching of dancing. The following regarding the teaching of military drill to ladies, was written by Lieutenant Hamilton of the U. S. army for the St. Nicholas of January, 1887.

Some years ago I was on duty as professor of military science and tactics at one of the best and most noted of our western universities. The first year of my stay there was full of uphill work, but in the second year the good results that I knew must come from the thorough administration of my department appeared in numbers.

The Cadet corps, which on my arrival numbered eighty boys, had increased to over two hundred young students who proved themselves under thorough teaching capable of doing the finest kind of military work. The regular drill was a gymnastic exercise developing the muscles and maintaining their health, it gave them a graceful, careless and easy carriage, while the military habits of promptness, neatness and instant obedience to orders and respect for a superior authority turned in a useful direction the animal spirits which usually show themselves in the innumerable foolish pranks to which college boys are given.

The college was one attended by both young men and young women, and no difference was made in favor of either in any department except drilling in arms. One day after drill was over several young ladies of the senior and junior classes came to me as I was leaving the hall, and one of them said:

"Lieutenant, we girls want to have a military company."

"We[ll]," I replied after a second or two of surprise, "do you wish to form a broom brigade?"

"No indeed!" she answered indignantly, "we want a real military company, just like the boys."

I saw that they were thoroughly in earnest, and so not to disappoint them too abruptly I stated many objections to the experiment and ended by saying that I would take the matter into consideration and would give them my answer the next day. I laid the matter before the faculty that night. There was some criticism at first, but after a full discussion of reasons and objections I received cordial support and the consent was soon obtained.

My intention was to make the drill a gymnastic exercise for the girls. As with the students their daily work and lack of exercise tended to make them round shouldered and to give them an ungraceful carriage, which I believed that a system of military gymnastics, properly applied, would remedy.

I allowed two or three days to pass by before I called a meeting of the girls. Then I told them the programme of work. First of all the uniform was to be procured, and with the assistance of my wife the following dress was designed: A drill skirt made full and short, reaching below the tops of the boots, a blouse waist with a wide open sailor collar, skirt and waist of navy blue cloth, stitched with gold thread, and waist trimmed with brass military buttons, a large necktie, tied sailor fashion, a naval officer's cap, with a gold cord and laurel wreath. The boots were broad soled, with low heels. No garment was to be tight about the body, corsets were forbidden, and all clothing was to be suspended from the shoulders. The belt around the waist was of broad white canvas, with a pretty brass clasp.

At the close of the term the girls gave an exhibition drill. When the boys were invited to witness the drill, and as there was much curiosity to see what the girl soldiers could do, the hall where the drill took place was crowded.

To say that the boys were surprised is putting it very mildly. But to me the greatest pleasure was the success of the girls' experiment, and many and hearty were the thanks and congratulations I received from the fathers and mothers of the girls, and from the girls themselves, for bringing the healthy color to their cheeks and the clear look to their eyes. And now those girls would walk straight, and dignified and graceful as young queens—it was a pleasure to see them move. The newspapers which at the beginning had made fun of the experiment, with jesting allusions to the "future Grants" and "Shermans" to come from the "gentler sex," now completely changed their tone and praised the system—some even claiming they had always advocated it.

They had learned to give prompt, implicit obedience to orders from a proper authority, to combine courtesy and firmness in speech with decision and quietness in action. During the drill hour they were as military in their behavior as the regular army, scrupulously saluting and addressing one another by the proper military titles. The girls, too, had learned other lessons as valuable as any they had taught.

The next term the company continued and it recruited many new members, and it was gratifying to hear these exclaim, a few weeks after being mustered in, that the old aches and pains had ceased to exist. And during that term we got up a famous exhibition drill to raise funds to furnish an armory.

Coroner Isaac Davis, of Manitou was called to Husted Tuesday to investigate the death of an Italian laborer killed there the evening previous, by a Santa Fe freight train. After hearing the facts in the case he decided not to empanel a jury. As to the coroner the facts are as follows: At the Santa Fe depot in this city on Monday night the conductor, E. C. Matters, and the brakeman F. E. Barnet, of freight train No. 45, noticed a heavy set, black whiskered Italian loitering around the yards. When near Husted, about 8 o'clock, he was discovered stealing a ride on the train. They ordered him off and he disappeared. Shortly after one of the cars was discovered to be off the track and going back to investigate it the train men found the man laying beside the track with one leg crushed and his body terribly bruised as it had been dragged on rods a considerable distance. He was alive when found but died soon after being taken to the station house. The facts seemed to indicate that he fell while trying to get off the train. He was about 45 years of age, of a quite heavy build, with black whiskers, dressed in a dark plain suit and carried two or three blankets. Letters on his person would indicate that his name was Starton Casaim. One of them was addressed to 1525 Sixteenth street, Denver, but a telegram to the Italian consul at that place brought the answer that nothing was known of him. The body was buried at Husted.

Mr. F. A. Marcher is the first person to ascend Pike's Peak on a bicycle. Starting at Cascade last Sunday morning Mr. Marcher made the ascent to the summit over the new toll road on a New Rapid Safety bicycle in five hours and a half. He was able to ride all the distance with the exception of about one mile and a half near the summit when he struck a quantity of dust and fine rock through which it was impossible to propel the machine. He proceeded the rest of the way pushing it before him. Mr. Marcher describes the descent as thrilling in the extreme as at times he only flew but by hugging the inside of the road he managed to keep from going over the side. He descended from the top of the Peak to this city in three hours and a half.

An excursion to Texas via the Texas-Panhandle route is announced for October 9th and 10th with one fare for the round trip and good to return until the 31st of October. This excursion will afford the opportunity not only to visit Dallas, Texas and the state fair and Dallas exposition but stop over privileges will be given on the return trip to visit and examine the great Panhandle country where there are homes for a million people.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending Sept. 21, 1888.

GENTLEMEN.

One cent due on each.

Adam, W
Albert, —
Anderson, Ed
Aulsbrook, Al
Baker, J C
Bagby, Camero
Barrett, A E
Beane, William H
Bishop, H
Blair, Patrick
Bogart, L H
Branstrater, Grant
Brown, Archie
Brown, James
Brown, Nelson
Bruner, John
Bushon, G S
Bysang, Frank
Carroll, E J
Carter, Wm
Conas, Ed
Cornwall, A
Cousins, John H
Crum, Winfield
Domas, John
Edgington, J N
Eisenhart, J H
Everett, Jo
Fair, Henry Cyrus
Fields, John
Frazier, W S
French, W M
Gray, Charles
Greenman, C L
Goss, C F
Hester, W R
Hoffman, Edward
Hurd, Earnest V
Hyman, D M
Johnson, E D
Johnston, E R
Johnson, J F
Jones, W F
Jones, A B
Joseph, sr, F
Kane, E E
Killian, George
Knight, Clifford A
Lamar, John
Lancreth, W R
Lavont, Frank
Lawson, Peter
Lemar, John
Liebenberg, M
Linn, Chas
McAllan, John
McClure, G H (3)
McClure, Harvey
McCreary, C M (2)
McDevitt, Wheeler
McGarvey, Hugh
McLoud, Mat
McNiemar, Dell
Maher, John
Madden, James E
Martin, F A
Moon, J K
Moran, P
Morrisy, James
Noles, S D
Otis, W R
Ott, Wm
Patee, N E
Patterson, William
Pollock, J A
Price, J C
Reardon, David W
Reilly, James
Remington, W
Richardson, J J
Rohan, Patrick
Russell, Edd
Salazar, Don Antonio
Seincleir, Charles
Shoemaker, S L
Smith, Orin
Speare, M A
Speir, Robert
Steele, J A
Steel, J
Taylor, Dr M A
Thanness, David J
Thompson, John
Tobin, W A
Van Meter, Edd
Vilcire, Francos
Waterhouse, Charles
White, J M
White, Perry
Wilcoxen, M
Woodring, George
Yealm, J P (2)
Young, H

LADIES.

One cent due on each

Anderson, Mrs Annie L
Anderson, Miss Minnie
Anderson, Mrs M D
Anderson, Mrs Wm
Beattie, Mrs William
Bernard, Mrs Minnie
Blake, Mrs J D
Bollin, Mrs G C
Boman, Mrs M J
Brandt, Mrs Anna
Brown, Mrs Charles
Clooney, Mrs
Custer, Miss Marie
Day, Miss M C
Duty, Amanda
Evans, Helen
Eaton, Mrs Hariet
Forsyth, Miss J
Goelke, Tharessa
Good, Mrs Mary
Goss, Mrs S C
Gray, Mrs Louisa
Hall, Miss Rose
Hill, Mrs Ann
Halloway, Mrs W
Lougaton, Mrs
Howard, Mrs Mary
Hutchins, Mrs F Y
Hyman, Mrs D M
Hyman, Miss Gertrude
Jackson, Mrs J
Jackson, Mrs Mirnerva
Jackson, Mrs M L
Jennings, Mary
Keeps, Mrs
Larson, Miss Emma
Mayer, Mrs W
McClean, Mrs
Murphy, Mrs Alice L
Noe, Mrs C
Noyes, Sylvia E
Nunn, Miss Nannie
Pearson, Miss Candit
Penzel, Mrs Ch F
Perry, Miss E
Pickett, Mrs Bell
Reed, Verne
Rogers, Mrs Letha C
Sells, Mrs Fide
Spears, Mrs M A
Smith, Mrs Anna D
Stroode, Mrs Magie
Talman, Mrs Annie
Thurman, Mrs Almada
Volcartt, Miss Mary
Whitney, Helen D
White, Mrs Marry A
Wolfe, Mrs F A (2)

FOREIGN.

Duncan, John
Eberhard, Mathias
Hyman, Mrs D
McDonald, James
Willett, Miss M E

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITER.

Kienzle, Wm
Mills, James E
Mora, Jose Librado

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

ROBERT A. MEEK, P. M.

SALE OF LANDS

—AND—

Town Lots for Taxes.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLO.,
COLORADO SPRINGS SEPT. 20, 1888.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I will, according to law, offer at public sale at the office of the Treasurer of El Paso County, State of Colorado, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1888,

And succeeding days, commencing at the hour of nine o'clock a. m., of said day, so much of the following described real estate situated in El Paso county, on which the taxes for the year 1887 have not been paid, as shall be necessary to pay said taxes, interest and penalties, to wit.

NAME OF OWNER	PART OF SECTION.	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	ACRES	VALUE IN DOLLARS	FOR WHAT YEAR	TAX.
Barnwe_, _	_ of nw qr, nw qr ne qr, sw qr nw qr	5	12	70	160	1,030	1887	20 57
Bakeslee, Mary A	lot 5 and n _ of lot 6	7	12	68	15.5	200		3 40
Beers, Robert	nw qr of nw qr	3	13	69	40			
	n _ ne qr, sw qr ne qr, sw qr nw qr, nw qr sw qr	_	13	69	200	2,295		45 88
	n _ se qr, s _ sw qr	5	13	69	160			
	w _ nw qr	22	3	69	80			
	e _ nw qr n _ ne qr	3	3	69	60			
Bostwick, _as W	s _	30	17	65				
	s _ and s _ ne qr	28	7	65				
	a_	31	7	65				
	a_	33	7	65				
	w _ ne qr, w _ se qr, se qr se qr	32	17	65				
	sw qr, s _, of nw qr, s of _, se qr.	27	17	65	4087	6,130		99 06
	w _ sw qr	26	17	65				
	w _ nw qr se qr nw qr, sw qr	35	17	65				
	a_	3	17	65				
	sw qr, sw qr of se qr	29	17	65				
Brown, W _	ne qr ne qr w _ ne qr, se qr nw qr	17	2	62	160	320		4 16
Clark James B	s _ sw qr, w _ se qr	3_	3	68	60	250		3 87
Clarke Georgia S	se qr	30	_	66	60	250		4 38
Cooke, B S	sw qr nw qr e _ nw qr n _ sw qr	2	12	66	208	3,105		4_ 37
Evans, John	sw qr nw qr, nw qr sw qr	20	_	6_				
	s _ ne qr	9	_	6_	60	250		3 75
	ne qr se qr	2_	_	65	40	50		75
Foster S	nw qr _ qr	32	12	68				
	w _ se qr, sw qr ne qr	29	12	68	160	300		4 65
Gwillim, G _	se qr	9	_	66	55	2,400		43 20
	less 5 acres _ Gwillim. se qr ne qr, n _ ne qr, se qr nw qr	9		66	160	1,120		20 16
	ne qr ne qr w _ ne qr.	8	_	66	120	480		8 64
	w _ se qr se sw qr	4	_	66	120	250		4 50
	e _ se qr.	7	11	66	80	100		1 62
_ewitt, _	lot sw qr nw qr nw qr beg _ chs e and 20 chs n of qr sec cor on w line run e _ chs, n 10 chs w, _ chs s 10 chs to beg	7	_	66	_	1,685		59 13
		7	12	66				
Henderson, Clinton _	n _ se qr	8	12	63				
	w _ sw qr	9	12	63	80	350		5 55
Houghton _	sw qr se qr	25	12	7_				
	w _ ne qr, nw qr se qr	26	12	7_	160	755		4 35
_rion, _ A	sw qr se qr	23	7	65				
	w _ ne qr, nw se qr	26	7	65	160	525		8 40
	ne qr sw qr, sw qr nw qr,	26	17	65	80	160		2 56
	ne qr ne qr	26	17	65	40	80		1 28
Lambert Joseph	w _ se qr	22	1_	66				
	w _ ne qr	5	2	66	160	250		3 25
Lewis, W. G	ne qr sw qr, nw qr se qr	8	16	65	80	700		2_ 97
Miller _	n _ se qr, se qr se qr	13	2	67	120	350		42 58
Moody, W A	se qr sw qr	18		67				
	and _ ne sw qr, n _ se qr	10	11	67	120	350		9 93
	and _ w qr sw qr	19						
McBroom, Mary _	se qr sw qr	10	_	65	40			
	s _ ne qr, nw qr, sw qr, s _ se qr	10	_	65	872			
	se qr e _ sw qr	6	12	65	240	5,000		50 04
	s _ sw qr	29	_	65	80			
	nw qr, _ w qr sw qr, ne qr sw qr	22	_	65	240			
	ne qr, e _ nw qr.	7	12	65	240			
McDonald, Grace	_ acre w side of Monument creek, foot of Pike's Peak av in Colo Springs, bounded n by Parrish add, e and s by Monument creek and w by Parrish add					300		23 22
McAlroy, Alice _	se qr nw qr, s _ ne qr.	10	2	67	160			
	sw qr nw qr.	_	2	67	160	300		3 30
Myers, E	ne qr se qr	_	11	67	40	200		4 20
Parry, W. _	sw qr sw qr.	19	2	33				
	nw qr nw qr, e _ nw qr.	30	2	63	160	250		3 75
Phillips Live Stock Co	nw qr sw qr.	_	_	63	40	100		1 50
Pourtales, _ O. De	se qr sw qr.	8	12	70				
	lots _ and 2 nw qr.	19	2	70	58	90_		24 06
	s _ ne qr, e _ se qr	13	12	7_	60	370		8 00
Rogers, Alfred	w _ nw qr	25	17	65	80			
	se qr ne qr, ne qr se qr.	23	17	65	80	9_0		23 20
	sw qr se qr	22	17	65	40	50		80
Roberts, _	sw qr sw qr, w _ se qr sw qr	30	14	66	60	50		2 25
Russell, James	sw qr sw qr, w _ se qr sw qr, e _ se qr sw qr.	_	_	65	80			
	se qr se qr	5	_	65	40			
	ne qr ne qr	8	_	65	40			
	nw qr nw qr, e _ ne qr.	9		65	120	1,500		56 68
	_ acre in se cor nw qr sw	_	11	65	_			
	ne qr sw qr, nw qr se qr, s _ se qr	_	_	65	130			
	and 65 ne qr se qr	5	_	65	26			
	" nw qr sw qr	_	_	35	23			
Sailor, W. _	sw qr se qr	_		37	40	575		4 82
Senack, Florence, est. of	beg on n line of Huerfano st, 125 ft w of D & R G res, run w 50 ft n at right angle to Huerfano st, bet parallel lines to Monument creek					150		5 17
Saxton, Ralph	e _ ne qr.	3_	_	66	80	330		12 75
Taylor & Graham	e _ nw qr, sw qr ne qr, nw se qr.	13	17	37	160	300		3 90
Tipton, _ W.	nw qr, w _ se qr	5	_	64				
	ne qr, e _ nw qr.	5	_	64	480	1,685		22 91
Tipton, Martha V.	sw qr.	5	_	64				
	e _ se qr	3	_	64	320	640		8 32
	e _ ne qr	7	_	6_				
Walsh, Maggie	ne qr nw qr, nw qr ne qr, s _ ne qr	24	12	64	160	320		4 80
Wiley, _ E.	se qr.	33	13	65	160	850		20 09
Wilson, William _	n _ ne qr, e _ nw qr.	23	14	67	160	250		3 75
	_ nw ne qr.	35	14	67	10	200		3 00
Taylor, James S	s _ nw qr.	1_	15	33	8_	150		2 40

Lots in Town of Manitou.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE IN DOLLARS	FOR WHAT YEAR	TAX.
Cuncy, W. B.	23	M		350	1887	1_ 85
Cummings, G. W.	3	23	Iron Sps.	100		3 10
Davis, Mrs. Bertha	8 M. A. Leddy's sub lot 46.	P		200		6 20
Rock, Elmira F.	w _ 3	B		225		6 98
Unknown	9	A		150		4 65
	5	_		150		4 65
	A	4	Hubert's sub	1__		5 _0

Lots in Colorado Springs.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE IN DOLLARS	FOR WHAT YEAR	TAX.
Clay, Mrs. _ A	lot _ Edgerton's sub	244	one	475	1887	8 6_
Evans, John	2	232	"	100		3 45
	e _ 3	232	"	50		1 73
Edgerton, R. A	10	244	"	150		5 18
Foster, W. _	12, 13	74	"	870		30 19
	2_, b 2 Young's sub	230&232	"	40		1 38
Garrard, Jos	18	234	"	250		9 33
Geiger, _	15, 16	276	"	200		6 90
Gregory, Margaret	8	1	Paarish	50		1 73
Gillette, Mrs. _ G	9, 10	4	D. R. Wood	300		10 35
Goldacker, Geo	pt 5 247, beg 200 ft s of nw cor 247, run s 50 ft e 190 ft, n 50 ft, w 190 ft to beg.		one	580		2_ _
Johnson, William _	lots 4 and 5	4	Parrish	50		1 72
King, Chas	16, 17, 18, b 2 Young's sub	230 232	one	125		4 31
Moore, R. E	s 47½ ft of 15 and 16	259-260	"	275		9 49
Murphy, John	_ and a_ of 12 except s 3_ ft	244	"	410		15 14
McNew, Z	s 50 ft 7	258	"	355		16 88
Prach, _	_ b 3, Young's sub	230-232	"	50		1 72
Robinson, Jane	10	114		200		6 90
Roe, Nellie	15, 16	269	"	100		3 45
Stanley, Wm. N	8, 9, 10	2	Rogers	125		4 31
St. Mary's Academy	_, 2, 3, 4, 5	8	5			
	_, 10,	3	5	1,000		34 50
Stevens and Rouse,	und _ 22, 23, block 1, Young's sub.	230 232	_	50		1 72
Skinner, Sarah	3	234	_	300		10 35
Squire, W. _	s _ lot 2	12	_	1,250		43 15
Talbot, Jane C	_	114		550		8 98
Van Sickles, Wm. E	14, 15	242	_	1,075		37 09
Wharton, Deborah	8	308	2	400		13 80
Unknown	2	54		250		8 62
	13	54		100		3 45
	_	9_		750		25 88
	9	13_		100		3 45
	10	13_		100		3 45
	12	212	_	350		12 07
	_	256	_	100		3 45
	9	26_	_	20		69
	12	3_	2	50		1 72
	9	8	Parrish	5		18
	10	8		5		17
	_	8		5		18
	12	8		5		17
	13	8		5		18
	14	8		5		17
	16	8		5		18
	6		Haynes	125		4 31
	9		"	125		4 31
	1_		"	150		5 17
	_	_	Edwards	150		5 18
	2	_	"	125		4 31
	3	_	"	125		4 31
	10	13	Parrish	40		1 38
	13	13	"	40		1 38
	15	13	"	40		1 38
	16	8	"	40		1 38
	19	239	one	100		3 45

Lots in Garden City.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE IN DOLLARS	FOR WHAT YEAR	TAX.
Unknown	Lot, 1	Blk E		825	1887	57
	" 2	" E		25		58
	" 3	" F		25		57

Lots in Town of Monument.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE IN DOLLARS	FOR WHAT YEAR	TAX.
Sailor, W. F	_	6		85	1887	2 64
Trigg, Isabella	5 and 6	_	_	575		13 28
Unknown	s _ 3	2		10		31
	14	5		10		31
	9	13		10		31
	_	15		15		46
	2	15		15		47

Lots in Glen Park.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE IN DOLLARS	FOR WHAT YEAR	TAX.
Blake, Isaac	19	23		500	1887	1_ 50
	3	40		25		57
	2	2		25		57
	17	32		25		57
	13	44		25		57
Buchanan, _ R	_	42		35		8_
	2	42		35		8_
	3	42		35		8_
	4	42		35		8_
	5	42		35		8_
	8	42		35		8_
Callaghan, Hannah V	3	35		25		57
Chambers, Fred. _	7	17		25		58
Case, _ S	2	23		25		57
Caldwell, Agnes,	15	43		35		8_
Fernow, B F	12 and 13	22		35		8_
Graham, Mrs. D. McD	_	17		25		57
Guyer, C. N	18	28		205		4 7_
Hard, F. _	25	34		25		58
Hooper, S. K	10 30	24		25		58
Jarvis, Mrs	15	22		20		46
Rae, Robert	7	10		215		4 95
	8	19		375		8 62
Stinson, C. N	22	33		25		58
Wadleigh, Frank A	6	10		25		57
Wright, Mrs. Lucy	3	19		25		57
Unknown	22	2		10		23
	1_	3		10		23
	18	3		10		23
	15	9		10		23
	3	15		25		57
	3	24		25		58
	6	27		25		58
	7	28		25		57
	14	28		25		58
	2	3_		15		35
	20	30		20		46
	8	32		25		58
	13	32		25		57
	1_	33		10		23
	18	33		10		23
	28	34		10		23
	1_	23		30		69
	22	35		10		23
	5	39		20		46
	_	41		15		34
	2_	41		15		35
	30	41		15		34
	4_	41		15		35
	7	42		25		57
	17	42		25		58
	6	43		10		23
	43	43		10		23
	11	45		10		23
	12	45		10		23
	1_	45		10		23
	18	46		7		16
	19	46		7		16
	2_	45		7		17
	2_	46		7		17
	56	46		7		15
	3_	46		10		23
	1	47		10		23
	2	47		10		23
	11	47		10		23
	28	47		10		23
	4	49		10		23
	1_	49		10		23
Kennedy, Kate	13, 17	11		8		86

Lots in Colorado City.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE IN DOLLARS	FOR WHAT YEAR	TAX.
Ames, Daniel	8 and e _ 7	180		175	1887	9 1_
	25 and e _ 26	180		100		5 25
Gow, Conrad	e 24 ft 29, 30, 31, 32	183		100		6 20
Myers, John	25	143		155		8 04
Werth, Eugene	27, 28	110	Stumps	200		11 42
Unknown	26	104		5		26
	27	104		5		26
	12	107		5		25
	30	123		5		25
	31	123		25		1 30
	17	124		20		1 04
	19	124		10		52
	20	124		20		1 04
	21	124		15		78
	24	124		5		25
	21	125		25		1 30
	18	144		30		1 53
	19	144		30		1 25
	22	146		5		26
	20	147		5		25
	21	147		5		26
	22	147		5		25
	5	147		5		26
	12	157		10		52
	15	157		10		52
	16	157		10		52
	29	158		460		23 92
	28	183		50		2 90
	21	197		45		2 84
	22	197		45		2 34
	23	197		45		2 34
	24	197		45		2 34
	25	197		45		2 34
	26	197		45		2 34
	22	199		40		2 08
	26	119	Stump	35		1 82
	27	119		35		1 82
	21	184		50		2 60
	32	125		25		1 30
	28	142		25		1 29
	29	142		25		1 29

Lots in Town of Fountain.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE IN DOLLARS	FOR WHAT YEAR	TAX.
Lewis, W. G	3, 4, 5, 6	16		200	1887	3 55
Straw, Joseph	18	7		5		10
Unknown	13	5		5		09
	10	18		5		09
	11	18		5		09

Lots in Palmer Lake.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK	ADD. OR SUB	VALUE IN DOLLARS	FOR WHAT YEAR	TAX.
Clarke, Georgia S	11	45		400	1887	36 61
	12, 13, 14	45		75		1 73
Davidson A. A	9	49		25		1 58
Saxton, Ralph	15, 16	45		50		1 15
Wright Hill & Company	und _ 5 of n _ of lot 1 n _, 2 and a_ 3	48		75		1 73
Wood Lizzie L	8, 9	43		25		57
Wood, ——	a_ ex lots 1, 2, 8 and 9.	43		400		9 20
Unknown	1	39		5		1_
	2	39		5		12
	3	39		5		1_
	4	39		5		12

The taxes above mentioned are the same as appear on the tax list for the year A. D. 1887, to which will be added ten per cent. penalty for advertising and interest at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum from January 1st, 1888, the time the same became delinquent.

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of September, A. D. 1888.

[SEAL.]

A. A. McGOVNEY,
County Treasurer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, P. A. Hardwick and Arthur Leighton of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the Fifteenth day of March, A. D 1887, by their certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of El Paso County, State of Colorado, on the Twenty-first day of March, 1887, in Book 56, at Page 302, convey to the undersigned as trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then Clerk of County Court of said El Paso County, as successor in trust, the following described real estate, situate in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lot numbered Seven (7) in Block numbered One Hundred Ninety-six (196) in the Town of Colorado City.

Which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to William A. Rumer, a certain promissory note of the said P. A. Hardwick and Arthur Leighton, of even date therewith, for the principal sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.) with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of ten per cent. (10 per cent.) per annum; and, whereas, the said deed of trust provides that in case of default in payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof or any interest thereon, then in that case the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any cause to act, then the said successor in trust, the then Clerk of the County Court of said County, shall sell said real estate for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said note and all the expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and whereas, the time of payment of said principal sum has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same and the interest thereon. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee (as aforesaid, or in case of my failure from any reason to act, then the undersigned Edward F. Wright, Clerk of the County Court of said El Paso County, successor in trust, will, on the 27th day of October, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Clerk's Office in the County of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note, and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

E. A. COLBURN, Trustee.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk of the County Court of said El Paso County, successor in trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, September 22d 1888. W.-22-5

MIDLAND SALOON.

Colorado City, Colo.

JNO. P. ROHMAN,

wf-19-tf Proprietor.

SUBSCRIBE

—FOR THE—

Daily Gazette.

Dealers in

HARDWARE.

Stoves, Tinware,

Iron, Steel, Nails,

WAGONS & CARRIAGES.

Champion front and rear cut mowers.

Champion self-rakes and droppers.

Osborne steel frame harvesters and binders.

Guaranteed not to leave the Tower as long as Tower stands. Write us for circular and prices.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

we-26-tf

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

we-3-ly

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

SHINGLES,

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS.

Yards and Mill, near D. & R. G. Depot, Colorado Springs

W. C. T. U. MEETING.

Report of the Annual Session of the W. C. T. U. of Colorado.

The ninth annual session of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of this state was begun in Canon City on Tuesday. A report of the very interesting proceedings of the session is furnished us by the superintendent of press work.

The ninth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m. of September 25th in the Presbyterian church of Canon City.

After the usual opening exercises the following committees were appointed by the president:

On Credentials—Mrs Dobson of Canon City, Mrs Patten of Denver, Mrs Furness of Fort Collins.

On Resolutions—Mrs M. J. Telford of Denver, Mrs Loy of Canon City, Mrs. Hannankratt of Canon City, Mrs Wallace of Boulder, Mrs Benton of Denver.

On Plan of Work and Finance—Mrs Cady of Longmont, Mrs Wiley of Colorado Springs, Mrs Brazee of Denver, Mrs Newton of Colorado Springs, Mrs Harris of Denver.

On Constitution—Mrs Chambers of Colorado City, Mrs Higgins of La Veta, Mrs Marcus of Denver, Mrs Beach of Denver, Mrs Telford of Denver.

Evening session was opened by a song of welcome by the members of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance union. After the reading of the 46th psalm, which is the crusade psalm, by Mrs Higgins, an address of welcome was given in behalf of the women by Mrs. F. D. Hannankratt and in behalf of the churches by Rev N. F. Hoyt, pastor of the Baptist church. In referring to the pastors of the different churches in turn he spoke of them as "away over on temperance side," which means they are not afraid to show which side they are on. Rev. Hoyt thinks the churches have need to welcome and encourage the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union because of its developing women workers who add to the force of active church workers.

The reply to the address of welcome was given by Mrs Havens of Denver, after which Miss De Sale of Manitou favored the audience with a solo.

The president Mrs C. D. Thompson in her annual address after giving a general outlook over the work called attention to the need of a parliamentary department. Women can be parliamentarians but they do need training. The mothers who are in this work did not have the training that their daughters are receiving to day. The president also called attention to the fact that the liquor element employs three attorneys at Washington at a salary of $5000 per year. The Woman's Christian Temperance union has one Mrs Ada C. Bittenbender who does not receive $5000 per year. Her pay is too meager to be mentioned.

The department of White Cross and White Shield, demanding an equal standard of purity for men and women, is fast gaining favor.

There is a call made upon the local unions of the state to aid in supplying the inmates of the penitentiary with text books.

Cannot the state supply its wards with common school text books?

The suggestion for a state lecture committee in the organization is a good one. If we wish our own lecturers, we must have some definite plan of action.

The question so often asked "Is every member of the W. C. T. U. required to endorse the prohibition party and woman's suffrage?" is answered as does the national: "The only test of loyalty to the W. C. T. U. is total abstinence and membership dues."

The delegates were most cordially met at the depot by the entertainment committee and assigned to their homes for the time being.

The people of the city show their appreciation of the work by a good attendance at the sessions.

FLORISSANT ITEMS.

The contract of putting in the cellar and foundation walls of Mr. F. F. Castello's building was awarded to J. B. Winche.

Mr David Williams has sold his ranch which he lately proved up on, to wit: W ½ nw ¼ and n ½ sw ¼ of sec 4, 13 s r 71 w, to Edward E. Daniels.

Jesse Milikan sold his improvement to Dick Bradshaw and relinquished his homestead as well as a timber claim in the east part of El Paso county, and has pulled out for the western slope.

Colonel Kittridge took the train for Pueblo, hoping to get relief by going to a lower altitude for his wound affecting the sciatic nerves. He has been suffering severely of late. It is to be hoped he will get relief from the change.

Mrs. Louice Peachy, wife of E. T. Peachy, died on Sunday evening, the 23d day of September 1888 at her home four miles south of Florissant. She gave birth to a daughter on Sunday morning and died in the evening. She leaves a husband and three small children behind, the eldest but four years old, and the youngest a few hours old at her death. Mrs Peachy was born in western Tennessee, near Memphis, and raised there until she was 13 years of age when her parents removed to Kansas. They still reside near Hutchinson, Kansas. Mrs Peachy was a Christian woman having been formerly in connection with the M. E. church and had not forsaken her religion when they removed to the mountains of Colorado. She was a firm believer in redemption through Christ and by faith believed. She had a mansion in her Father's house. Mr Peachy has the sympathy of the whole community in this his hour of trial and bereavement, and he is also a true believer and feels that she has only gone before and that he will meet her in the resurrection, and that he is not called upon to mourn as those who have no hope. Mr Peachy found in her trunk yesterday the following beautiful lines on resignation, which she had clipped from some periodical and placed among her favorites, which he feels she had providentially selected for his benefit under the chastening hand of a loving Father.

RESIGNATION.

Since the Father's arm sustains thee
Peaceful be,
When a chastening hand restrains thee
It is He.
Know his love in full completeness
Fills the measure of thy weakness
If He would thy spirit save
Trust Him more.

Without murmur uncomplaining
In His hand,
Say whatever things thou canst not
Understand
Though the world thy folly spurneth
From thy faith in pity turneth
Peace thy inmost soul shall fill
Lying still.

Fearest sometimes that thy Father
Hath forgot,
When the clouds around thee gather
Doubt him not.
Always hath the daylight broken
Always hath He comfort spoken.
Better hath He been for years
Than thy fears.

Therefore whatsoe'er betideth
Night or day
Know His love for thee provideth
Good alway.
Crown of sorrow gladly take,
Grateful wear it for His sake
Sweetly bending to his will
Lying still.

THE MINSTRELS

A Successful Amateur Performance at the Opera House Tuesday Night

One of the largest audiences that ever greeted an amateur performance in the Colorado Springs opera house assembled Tuesday night to witness the minstrel entertainment given to aid the Bellevue sanitarium. It was a well pleased audience, too, for no really expecting much it had the pleasure of an agreeable surprise in witnessing a very creditable performance. One of the most difficult entertainments in the world to give successfully is a minstrel performance. Realizing this the young men who had it in charge worked hard and have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts were well rewarded.

The overture or first part which is usually the most trying on a company, was excellent. All the singing was good and some of it was really fine. The solos of Tuint, Ernatinger, Graves, Shields, Sanford, Hamp and Hamilton were all good and the chorus singing was above the average. Hunt and Sanford were very amusing as the end men. Their gags were not at all chestnutty, many of them being original, and their topical songs containing local hits were roundly applauded. Parrish as interlocutor kept the programme moving rapidly.

The second part in which a number of the performers had an opportunity to display some specialty is worthy of much favorable comment. Hamp did some good work with the bones and then the company gave a scene representing a base ball field with the coachers and umpire crying. Ridiculous as it was it hardly travestied some of the scenes that are actually witnessed on the base ball diamond.

Hamilton followed with an Extraordinary Evolutionary Effort giving an old time negro sermon with plenty of local references.

"The Only Little Burro," by Hamp and a quintette was good. Hamp sang the verses and the quartette joined in the chorus which ended in the braying of the Colorado Minstrels. A young burro was introduced in the scene and helped along the fun.

"The latest development of the telephone" by Pennington was one of the features of the entertainment. It displayed considerable ingenuity, and was the most original piece of work on the stage. The "latest development" can hardly be described, but its inventor will not take out a patent.

The character sketch "Uncle Rem's," and song, "Glory Hallelujah," by Parrish, were a splendid effort and were long and loudly applauded.

"Engaging the Troupe," in which the members of the company appeared in various disguises (especially Hunt) as actors seeking engagements, was amusing.

"The Salvation Army," by the company, finishing with a grand walk-around, closed the entertainment.

Dr. J. C. Pennington, as director and violinist, and Miss Minnie Earlicher, as pianist, furnished excellent music.

The entertainment was a success in every respect and all honor is due the young men who have thus given their time and so much effort to swell the sanitarium fund.

The following is taken from a special telegram to the Denver Republican of Tuesday morning, from Salida: "The Poncha Hot springs, five miles from Salida, have been sold to the Colorado Springs Town company by the present owners, Nelson Bennett & Co. of Evansville, Indiana. The purchasing company already owns considerable property in Poncha, and will doubtless take active steps toward improving the springs. They can easily be made a celebrated resort, as their natural advantages are very superior. Salida people are anticipating great benefit to our town from the improvement of the springs."

M'LEOD.

A Celebrated Horse Recently Purchased by a Springs Man.

Lovers of good horse flesh in Colorado, and especially in Colorado Springs, are to be congratulated on the purchase by a citizen of this place of one of the most noted trotting stallions in the west. The horse is "McLeod," winner of a number of well known races, and a record that has long placed him in the 2.20 class. The purchaser is Mr. James Casaday, well known to most of the people of the city.

McLeod is a handsome chestnut and perhaps will be remembered as the favorite in the 2.40 class at the race meeting in Denver a year ago. Mr. Casaday saw the horse at that time and while in Omaha a few weeks ago had an opportunity to purchase him very cheap. Mr. H. Chamberlin, the gentleman from whom he was purchased, was at one time offered $15,000 for the horse, it is stated on good authority. Mr Casaday did not pay any such a price as that for the animal as he got him at a time when his owner was very anxious to retire from the horse racing business.

McLeod's pedigree is very fine. He was sired by Saturn with a record of 2.22, he by Consul with a record of 2.22½. The dam was Madge by Rob Roy, by Hill's Black Hawk (sired by Ethan Allen with a record of 2.15¼). The second dam was Zephyr by Trumbull horse, he by young Morril by Old Morril. The Trumbull horse was considered one of the best in New Hampshire but was killed before its speed was developed.

The Field and Farm in a recent issue declares McLeod to be the fastest trotting stallion ever put in stud west of the Missouri river.

Mr Casaday now has the horse at his place in the south part of the city, and a visit will well repay anyone who cares for good horses. He is having some suitable stables built in which to keep the horse.

McLeod has been the winner of many races but a description of his performances in the 2.22 class at Cleveland in 1887 may be of interest. The Jockey club meetings at Cleveland, O., are among the turf events of America each year.

There was entered in the race twelve horses, representing every line of blood known to breeders. Among the horses were Garnet, Astra, Lady Kenset, Opa, Orphan Boy, Clipper, John R., Wise, Company and Favonia.

Unusual interest was manifested in the race and the pools sold high. Garnet, the favorite sold at $250 and McLeod was held at $.05. In drawing for place Opa got the pole and McLeod took the twelfth or last place. After considerable scoring the horses got away and Garnet, the favorite won the heat. In the second heat Astra won. The third heat was the great one of the race and is thus described: "This was a great heat with an electrical finish. At the quarter Alroy was first, Favonia second, Garnet third, Opa fourth. At the half Favonia was a neck in the lead, Alroy second, Garnet third. At three-quarters, Favonia, Alroy, Garnet and Opa were close together in the order named. Down the stretch there was a severe fight between Favonia and Garnet, and it looked like Favonia's heat, but McLeod, who had been trotting up on the extreme outside from the half, came like an electric flash and beat her out by a neck. It was a great finish, and as an old turfman exclaimed, 'Great God! See that horse come!' It was so little expected that men had to look twice to see what horse it was. He must have trotted as good as 2.06 as he was in sixth position at the half."

In the fourth and fifth heats McLeod won easily and won the race.

The republican state central committee have assigned Rev. Dr. Moore and Mr. J. H. Vail to speak in this city on October 19th.

Mr W. R. Gibbs, who will shortly begin the publication of a paper at Falcon, is in the city. His printing outfit is now on the way.

Mr. and Mrs J. B. Rayner, of Needles, Cal., who have been spending the summer visiting friends and relatives, will start on their return trip about October 1.

Alderman E. E. Stevens and wife returned Wednesday from a few days trip to Salt Lake City. They report a fine time and the Colorado Springs colony in the "City of the Saints" all well and reasonably prosperous.

Beginning Wednesday the suburban train on the Midland which leaves here at 12.20 o'clock, p. m., for Green Mountain Falls was discontinued, except on Sundays, when it will be run for the accommodation of those who wish to visit the mountains.

The sisters of the Loretto academy announce that, beginning October 1st, they will be prepared to teach boys under twelve years of age. They will open a temporary school in the basement of the academy for youths until such a time as the proper accommodations can be provided.

From the Pueblo Chieftain of Friday we clip the following: "We often see John Barrow Sams' name at the head of articles in papers, and the question may be asked, "Who is he?" He is a son of the late Rev. B. L. Sams, holder of the lord chancellor's living of Graf on Regis, England. For years the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone and the rector the Rev. Mr. Sams, were college chums, and naturally Mr. Gladstone gave his old friend a good living. The present John B. Sams is the second son of the late rector, and well known in Colorado as a man of literary pursuits. He is a cousin of the present Earl of Dalhousie. Mr Sams is now spending a few days in the Springs."

The date of the appearance of Burbank, the famous reader, is October 2d, when he will be seen at the Congregational church, for the benefit of the G. A. R. post.

In the case of Carbaugh vs. Carbaugh tried in the county court this week, a decree was entered granting a divorce.

Guy A. Brown, reporter of the supreme court of Nebraska, who came to our city in May last on account of ill health, will remain during the winter, and has recently moved with his family to 715 North Cascade avenue.

One fare for the round trip is the rate announced by the Texas Panhandle route for all persons who may wish to attend the state fair to be held at Pueblo. Tickets will be sold on October 2nd and 3rd good to return until October 7th.

Mr. E. P. Moon, of Husted, has furnished us with the following record of the weather for the week ending September 9th: highest temperature was 85° on the 3d; lowest temperature, 34° on the 7th; weekly mean temperature 59.96°; prevailing direction of the wind north.

James Morrissey, who some days ago injured James Robinson by shooting him in the leg while attempting to shoot "Boston" Henderson at the sewer camp in the south part of the city, on Tuesday was brought before Justice Snider for examination. The justice bound him over to the district court in the sum of $2,000.

Manager Cleveland of Haverly's minstrels, who will appear at the opera house on Monday, October 1st, is bringing us a troupe within a troupe. The Imperial company of ten Japanese performers are but a small portion of the famous Haverly minstrels as reorganized for the present season, the entire roster of the Mastodons numbering almost half a hundred names. The Japs, however, are one of the novel features of this big array of talent. It is not every manager who has the hardihood to add such an attraction to an already mastodonic aggregation, but they are great ringers, and anticipation has it that the nervy manager is certain to reap a golden harvest for his enterprise and labor.

Mr. John Nolan, for many years a resident of El Paso county, near Florissant, died at Breckenridge on the 21st inst. of lung fever. Mr Nolan was born in Dublin, Ireland, and was fifty years of age. He came to Colorado in 1860 and was well known to most of the old settlers of the county.

Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Hemenway & Son, dealers in wholesale and retail groceries and ranch produce, No. 5 South Tejon street.

RANCH PRODUCE

Butter, creamery, ⅌ lb	$ 30	@	35
Butter, ranch, ⅌ lb	25	@	30
Butter, eastern, ⅌ lb	22	@	25
Eggs, ranch, ⅌ doz	30	@	35
Eggs, state, ⅌ doz	22	@	25
Cabbage, Cala., ⅌ cwt.	1 50	@	3 00
Onions, ⅌ lb	3½	@	5
Potatoes, ⅌ cwt.	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips, new ⅌ cwt.	2 00	@	3 00
Chickens, live, ⅌ doz	5 00		6 00
Corn, ⅌ cwt	1 05	@	1 10
Chop	1 15	@	1 20
Wheat, ⅌ cwt			1 60
Oats, new, ⅌ cwt	1 20	@	1 25
Bran, ⅌ cwt	1 20	@	1 35
Flour, ⅌ cwt	2 75	@	3 00
Meal, ⅌ cwt	2 25	@	2 40
Graham, ⅌ cwt	2 55	@	2 75
Hay, (Colo) ⅌ ton	18 00	@	22 00
Hay (Kan) ⅌ ton	12 00	@	14 00

GREEN FRUIT.

Oranges, ⅌ doz	15	@	75
Lemons, ⅌ doz	30	@	40
Cherries, ⅌ lb	20	@	30
Bananas, ⅌ doz	50	@	60
Peaches, ⅌ lb	10	@	5
Pears, ⅌ lb	10	@	15
Apples, ⅌ lb	3	@	5
Grapes, ⅌ lb	15	@	20

GREEN VEGETABLES.

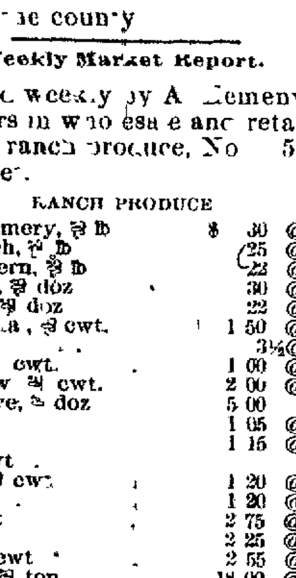
Lettuce, ⅌ doz	40	@	50
Radishes, ⅌ doz	40	@	50
Onions, ⅌ doz	25	@	40
Asparagus, ⅌ lb	12	@	15
Rhubarb, ⅌ lb	3	@	5
Cauliflower, ⅌ lb	6	@	10
String Beans, ⅌ lb	8	@	10
Green Peas, ⅌ lb	6	@	8
Tomatoes, ⅌ lb	2	@	5
Spinach, ⅌ lb	3	@	5

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. k-18-tf

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
cwf-ly 106 Wall St., N. Y.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

MONEY ✢ SAVED

My Goods are all Bought for SPOT CASH, and my Expenses are no more than one-half those of other firms, and you will find you can save from 15 to 25 per cent in the purchase of your

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, Etc.

In Ladies' and Children's Shoes I have some choice goods at about one-half the usual price. Call and get prices before buying. Satisfaction guaranteed.

w-8-1m

D. W. ROBBINS

PROPOSED

Increase of Taxation

FOR STATE PURPOSES.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the general election to be held in the several wards and precincts of this State, on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1888, and pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, passed at the sixth session thereof, being an Act entitled

AN ACT

TO SUBMIT TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO A PROPOSITION TO INCREASE THE RATE OF TAXATION ON PROPERTY FOR STATE PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State of Colorado, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, for their approval or rejection, the following proposition to increase the rate of taxation for State purposes, as authorized by Article 10, Section 11, of the Constitution to-wit:

"Shall the rate of taxation on property for State purposes for the years 1889 and 1890 be increased to five mills on each dollar of valuation for each of those years?"

SECTION 2. Each elector voting at said election, and desirous of voting for or against said proposition, shall vote by separate ballot, which shall be deposited in a box to be used for that purpose only, and on which ballot shall be written or printed the words "For the proposition to increase the rate of taxation for State purposes," or "Against the proposition to increase the rate of taxation for State purposes." The County Treasurer of each County shall make out and cause to be delivered to the judges of election, in each election precinct in the county, prior to the said election, a certified list of the tax-payers in such county who shall have paid taxes upon property assessed to them in such county in the preceding year and no person shall vote upon the question unless his name shall appear on such list, nor unless he shall have paid taxes upon property assessed to him within the State for the year immediately preceding said election.

SECTION 3. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said proposition, shall be canvassed, and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the State for the canvass of votes for Representatives in Congress.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Colorado at Denver, in said State, this fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1888.

{SEAL}

JAMES RICE,
Secretary of State.

wg-28-13

TRUSTEES SALE.

Whereas, by a certain deed of trust made the 11th day of February, 1888, and duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Gunnison county Colorado, on the 18th day of February, 1888, in book No 92 a page 568. The Crested Mining company of El Paso county, Colorado, duly conveyed to one Irving Howbert as trustee, certain lodes, mining claims, and and premises herein below particularly described as collateral security for the payment of its thirty-one promissory notes, amounting in the aggregate to $2,686 41, all dated February 11, 1888 and being payable two months after date with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum.

And default having been made in the payment of said promissory notes and of each of them, and of the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect thereof, and Irving Howbert, the trustee named in said deed of trust being at the present time absent from the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, and having failed and being unable to act, and I the undersigned, Edwin J. Eaton, the present county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, being named in that event in the trust deed aforesaid as successor in trust to said Howbert.

And the legal holders of certain of the promissory notes aforesaid, having duly applied to me to sell and dispose of the premises below described in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed, and for the purposes specified therein.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power in me vested under the terms and conditions of the said deed of trust, I, Edwin J. Eaton, county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust as aforesaid, will, at 11 o'clock a. m. on the Eighth day of October, 1888, at the east door of the court house, in the County of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, the same being situate at Colorado Springs in said county, offer for sale and sell and dispose of to the highest and best bidder at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, all the lodes, mining claims, lands and premises situate in the County of Gunnison, and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, to-wit.

The International lode or mining claim, the Ira Way lode or mining claim, the Kanawha lode or mining claim, all of said lodes or mining claims being more particularly described in patents No. 10,586, 10,587 and 10,588, issued by the United States of America, to the said The Crested Mining company, with the tenements hereditaments, appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, and all the right, title and interest therein of said The Crested Mining company.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this Fifth day of September, 1888.

E. J. EATON,
County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust. wj-8-5

TRUSTEE SALE.

By virtue of a trust deed given by C. W. Luebeke and Herman E. Tietje, partners as C. W. Luebeke & Company, to Frederick R. Smith as Trustee, covering lot number nine (9) of block number eleven (11) of addition number one (1) to the town of Florissant, El Paso County, State of Colorado, with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances, thereunto belonging and by virtue of a breach of the covenants and agreements of said trust deed, the whole of the principal sum secured thereby, together with the interest thereon have become due by the conditions thereof; Now, therefore notice is hereby given that according to the conditions of said trust deed, I will sell said premises to the highest and best bidder for cash, on the 6th day of October, 1888, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the business situated on said premises.

FREDERICK R. SMITH,
w-1- Trustee

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gazette Printing Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the first Monday of November (5th inst.), 1888, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transacting of such other business as may properly be presented.

C. C. FISHER, Secretary.

Colorado Springs, September 22, 1888

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

—TO THE—

Constitution of the State of Colorado.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the general election to be held in the several wards and precincts of this State, on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1888 and pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, passed at the sixth session thereof, being an Act entitled

"An Act to submit to the qualified electors of the State of Colorado, amendments to Article XI, of the Constitution of the State of Colorado," approved April 4, 1887

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State of Colorado, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, for their approval or rejection, the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Colorado, which, when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, to-wit: Section three article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Colorado shall be amended so as to read as follows.

"SECTION 3. The state shall not contract any "debt by loan or in any form, except to provide for casual deficiencies of revenue, erect "public buildings for use of the State, suppress insurrection, defend the State, or in time "of war, assist in defending the United States; "and the amount of the debt contracted in any "one year to provide for deficiencies of revenue "shall not exceed one-fourth of a mill on each "dollar of valuation of taxable property within "the State, and the aggregate amount of such "debt shall not at any time exceed three-fourths "of a mill on each dollar of said valuation until "the valuation shall equal one hundred millions of dollars, and thereafter such debt shall "not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and "the debt incurred in any one year for erection "of public buildings shall not exceed one-half "mill on each dollar of said valuation, and the "aggregate amount of such debt shall never "at any time exceed the sum of fifty thousand "dollars (except as provided in section five of "this article), and in all cases the valuation in "this section mentioned shall be that of the assessment last preceding the creation of said "debt, *Provided* That in addition to the amount "of debt that may be incurred as above, to "cover casual deficiencies of revenue, the "State may contract a debt by loan to the "amount of six hundred thousand dollars "($600,000), to provide funds for the payment of "obligations of the State, outstanding on December 31, A. D. 1888."

SECTION 2. Section six of said article shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 6. No county shall contract any "debt by loan in any form, except for the purpose of erecting necessary public buildings, "making or repairing public roads and bridges; "and such indebtedness contracted in any one "year shall not exceed the rates upon the taxable property in such county following, to-wit: "Counties in which the assessed valuation of "taxable property shall exceed five millions of "dollars, one dollar and fifty cents on each "thousand dollars thereof; counties in which "such valuation shall be less than five millions "of dollars, three dollars on each thousand "dollars thereof, and the aggregate amount of "indebtedness of any county for all purposes "exclusive of debts contracted before the "adoption of this Constitution, shall not at any "time exceed twice the amount above herein "limited, unless when in manner provided by "law, the question of incurring such debt shall "at a general election, be submitted to such of "the qualified electors of such County as in "the year last preceding such election shall "have paid a tax upon property assessed to "them in such county, and a majority of those "voting thereon shall vote in favor of incurring "the debt but the bonds, if any be issued "therefor, shall not run less than ten years, "and the aggregate amount of debt so contracted shall not at any time exceed twice the "rate upon the valuation last herein mentioned; "*Provided* That any county in this State which "has an indebtedness outstanding, either in "the form of warrants issued for purposes provided by law, prior to December 31, A. D. "1886, or in the form of funding bonds issued "prior to such date for such warrants previously outstanding, or in the form of public "building, road or bridge bonds outstanding "at such date, may contract a debt by loan by "the issuance of bonds for the purpose of "liquidating such indebtedness *Provided*, The "question of issuing said bonds shall, at a general or special election called for that purpose, "be submitted to the vote of such of the duly "qualified electors of such county as in the "year last preceding such election shall have "paid a tax upon property assessed in such "county, and the majority of those voting "thereon shall vote in favor of issuing the "bonds. Such election shall be held in the "manner prescribed by the laws of this State "for the issuance of road, bridge and public "building bonds, and the bonds authorized at "such election shall be issued and provision "made for their redemption in the same manner as provided in said law."

SECTION 3. Each elector voting at said election, and desirous of voting for or against all the amendments as a whole, shall deposit in the ballot box a ticket whereon shall be printed or written the words "For the Amendments," or the words "Against the Amendments." Any such elector not desirous of voting as aforesaid may express his disapproval or rejection of any one or more of said amendments; *Provided*, That he shall designate any amendment so approved or rejected by him by number, and in the order in which it appears in this act.

SECTION 4. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either or any of them shall be canvassed, and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the State for the canvass of votes for Representatives in Congress.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Colorado, at Denver, in said State, this fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1888.

{SEAL}

JAMES RICE,
Secretary of State.

Wg-28-13

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 25th, 1888.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Exchange National bank of Colorado Springs, in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, Jesse D. Abrahams, deputy and acting comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the Exchange National bank of Colorado Springs, in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the revised statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of July, 1888.

{SEAL}

J. D. ABRAHAMS,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency. No. 39.8.
w-1-4-2m